VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2423)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
*Time Allowed: **Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
*Maximum Marks: **250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 1562623

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : AJINK

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date
26/08/2023.

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper II)

केंद्र
Centre
Bhai Joga Singh Public School, Karol Bagh, New Delhi-110005

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

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	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश	Important Instructions
	उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।	**Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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Time Allowed: **Three** Hours

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. उपयुक्त उदाहरणों की सहायता से, चर्चा कीजिए कि पर्यावरणीय दबाव समूह भारत में पर्यावरण नीतियों के संबंध में सार्वजनिक भागीदारी और अनुक्रियाशीलता को कैसे बढ़ाते हैं। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
With suitable examples, discuss how environmental pressure groups enhance public participation and responsiveness with regard to environmental policies in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Pressure groups refers to a voluntary group of people with some particular interest which tries to pressurise the government policies for the larger good.

Eg → Environmental Pressure Group:→
Aarey Forest Bachao Samiti.
Narmada Bachao Andolan.
Hansdeo Bachao Samiti.

Role of environmental pressure group regarding governmental policies

1. Participation :→ Mass participation by the people of a particular region.
Eg → Tribes of Gujarat, Maharashtra in Narmada Bachao Samiti.

2. Responsiveness :→ Government tries to pacify them by acting swiftly

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(Eg)- After Aarey Forest Bacho Samiti, Maharashtra govt. defer to make Cars Shed in that area.

(3.) Influence on government policy :→ With a pressure group at Tuticorin led to closing of Copper Smelting plant at Tuticorin, Tamil Nadu.

(4.) Right of local people :- Hansdeo Bachao Samiti in Chhattisgarh, fought for the rights of the people as coal blocks were allotted in Hansdeo region.

Flip side

(1) Environmental pressure group can influence govt. policies. But some group works on vested interest of foreign funding activism. (Eg)- Green Peace against Kundakulam Nuclear Power Plant.

(2) IB report also said that such unhealthy tactics can cost 2-4% of GDP to India

Thus, environmental pressure groups are the need of hour but should protest only for greater good.

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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2. हाल ही में, उच्चतम न्यायालय द्वारा सेक्स वर्क को एक 'पेशे' के रूप में स्वीकार किया जाना, भारत में सेक्स वर्कर्स के लिए बुनियादी अधिकार और समानता सुनिश्चित करने की दिशा में पहला कदम है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The recent acknowledgment of sex work as a 'profession' by the Supreme Court is merely the first step in ensuring basic rights and equality for sex workers in India. Examine. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The acknowledgement of 'sex work' as a profession by the Supreme Court can help in granting Right to Life and Personal Liberty (Art. 21).

Problem of Sex worker

1. Health issues :→ Most of the sex workers are infected with STDs like HIV-AIDS, Gonorrhea etc.

2. Social Ostracization :→ They are ostracized by the society.

3. Economic status :- They are at the last strata of the society and earn very less and get trap in a vicious cycle.

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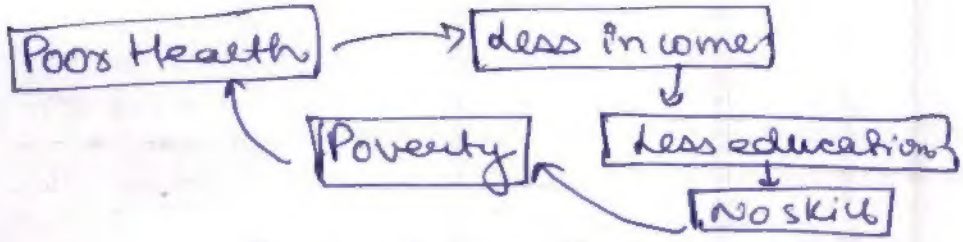

Fig:- Vicious Cycle.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Implication of the judgement

1. Dignified life to sex workers.
2. Recognition by the State.
3. State try to give them basic necessities and try to improve their livelihood.
4. Proper facilitation at Health Care sector.
5. States more likely and more alert in providing them better medical facilities.

Although, acceptance by the society is still a big deal. The SC has only granted individual and free willing sex work as a profession and not forced one and those run by pimp are still criminal offence.

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3. भारत में निःशुल्क कानूनी सहायता प्रदान करने और कानूनी जागरूकता फैलाने में जिला विधिक सेवा प्राधिकरणों (DLSAs) द्वारा निभाई जाने वाली भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the role played by District Legal Services Authorities (DLSAs) in providing free legal aid and disseminating legal awareness in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Our DPSP Article 39A mandates to provide free legal aid to poor and needy and accessibility of justice to all.

Role played by DLSAs in providing free legal aid

1. Fee :- No fee for poor and people earning below ₹ 1 lakh and for transgender.

2. Assistance of legal counsel those who cannot afford fee.

3. Lok Adalats organisation at regular interval to deal with cases related to phone bills, electricity bills etc.

4. ADR :- Alternate Dispute Resolution Mechanism with Conciliation, Mediation, Negotiation, Arbitration for speedy and timely justice.

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Dessiminating legal Awareness

1. Organising camps regarding DLSAs in the countryside.

2. Advertisements through newspaper and online social media (FB page).

3. Boardings and Banners at several places to give information.

4. Concept of Nyaya Mitra to help the needy and educate them too.

Thus, DLSAs are an important judicial intervention to protect the needy and the poor. But due to lack of fund, infrastructure issue, it has not achieved its full potential. More fund and infrastructure is the need of the hour.

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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4. "कुछ लोगों के हाथों में शक्ति के संकेंद्रण के कारण, कॉलेजियम प्रणाली अपनी ही सफलता का शिकार हो गई है, जिससे इसकी वैधता पर सवाल उठने लगे हैं।" टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
"The collegium system has become a victim of its own success, with the concentration of power in the hands of a few, leading to questions about its legitimacy." Comment. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Collegium System is no where mentioned in the constitution. It is the system to appoint judges of High Court and Supreme Court and it has emerged through 3 cases namely First Judge, Second Judge and Third Judge Case.

Concentration of power in the hands of few

(1.) Composition :→ 4 senior most judge + 1 CJI in case of appoint of judge to SC. If the next CJI is not in the collegium then the collegium expands to 5+1.

Eg → recent when Shri DY Chandrachud was included in Uttakhit Collegium.

② No involvement of executives :- India only country where judges appoint judges.

③ No records of minutes maintained about the meeting. Though major discussion are noted.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Legitimacy issues

① Uncle Judge Syndrome :- Favouring own relatives in the appointment.

② Opaque :→ Who to transfer and why such questions are not in public domain.

③ NJAC unconstitutional :→ SC declared NJAC act as unconstitutional touting it would take away judicial independence.

Need of the hour

① National Judicial Oversight Committee.

② National Judicial Appointment Committee with CJI + 2 senior most judges + 2 eminent jurist + 1 executives.

Collegium system need some reform so that it can maintain its sanctity.

5. "सिविल सेवा सुधारों को वर्तमान दौर की चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए भर्ती और मानकीकृत प्रशिक्षण से आगे बढ़ाया जाना अनिवार्य है।" विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
"Civil services reforms must go beyond recruitment and standardised training to cope with the present day challenges." Analyse. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Civil Services is called as the 'Steel frame' by Sardar Patel. It is the backbone of our country's development ~~and~~ by implementation of policies. Our PM recently called it as the limbs of the government.

Civil Services Reforms beyond recruitment and training

① Domain expertise :→ 2nd ARC recommendation, civil servants should try to go for higher educational qualifications.

② Lateral Entry :→ Hota Committee, 2nd ARC committee also sought for lateral entry into the civil services to increase competition, functional

Knowledge and varied expertise

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(3.) Independence :→ As in TS Subramaniam case, a Civil Services Board in the state ~~from~~ for transfer and posting of civil servants. This should be away from political influence.

As per DoPT report, between (1978-2006) only (48%) IAS officers spent 2 yrs at a posting

(4.) Security of tenure :- As in TS Subramaniam case, security of tenure of (3 yrs) should be provided to civil servants.

Reforms are required for civil servants to better serve the country. As our PM said "I reform, Bureaucrats perform and nation transform", then only we can achieve inclusive development and a super power by 2047

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6. सामाजिक प्रभाव बॉण्ड्स जैसे परिणाम-आधारित वित्त मॉडल में वास्तविक रूप में परिवर्तन लाने और बड़े पैमाने पर सामाजिक-आर्थिक प्रभाव उत्पन्न करने की क्षमता विद्यमान है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Outcome-based finance models such as social impact bonds have the potential to truly catalyse change and deliver socio-economic impact at scale. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Outcome based finance models can truly revolutionise the change managanent and help in achieving inclusive and sustainable development.

Eg → Social Impact Bonds, Green Bonds, Municipal Bonds.

Role of Outcome based finance Models

1. Targetted approach with defined target and money would go to a proper sector.

2. Fixed Goal :- Goal for such models are fixed and time bound to achieve the goals.

3. Performance rating :- Performance rating is done for previous project which can hamper

future prospects of investment.

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Examples

1. Green Bonds :- For green infrastructure and energy (renewable) and providing clean and affordable energy to all SDG 7.

2. Municipal Bond :→ To increase the funding of municipality to deal with certain projects and their performance rating
   ↳ (Eg) Sewage Treatment Plant.

3. Social Impact Bond for some social change like against discrimination, women empowerment, manual scavenging etc.

Thus, outcome based finance models are most sought after financial instruments and the steps like Social Stock Exchange by NSE is a welcoming step.

7. प्रत्येक वर्ष ग्रेजुएट होने वाली और कार्यक्षेत्र में प्रवेश करने वाली महिलाओं की संख्या के मध्य का व्यापक अंतराल एक गंभीर समस्या है जिसे हल किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The wide gap between the number of females graduating every year and those entering the workspace is an issue of paramount importance that needs to be addressed. Discuss in the context of India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The female student in STEM field is around 48% and FLFPR as per PLFS (2021-22) is 25%.

Gap is almost = 75% because almost females are getting a graduation degree but their participation in labour force is only 25%.

Wide Gap and its Implication

1. Opportunity :→ Women after education not getting proper opportunity due to
   - discrimination
   - Family Pressure
   - Marriage etc.

2. Glorification of role of woman as mother, wife etc.

3. Private Patriarchy like girl should be a home maker only.

4. Glass Cliff effect in the organization leading to their resignation.

5. Glass Ceiling effect also prevalent in the corporates.

6. Maternity Benefits Act with paid leave of 26 weeks has deter some employer to hire women.

As per McKinsey report increasing FLFPR to 30% can increase GDP by 10% in India. Govt. is trying to increase FLFPR through Mission Shakti etc. Corporates are also making dept like Diversity and Inclusion.

As Baba Saheb said, "I will count a country developed when women are equal partner in development." So, women participation is required to become super power by 2047

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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8. भारत में सामाजिक-आर्थिक नियोजन के लिए एक अद्यतित और कार्यात्मक नागरिक पंजीकरण प्रणाली (CRS) अनिवार्य है। देश में CRS प्रणाली में सुधार हेतु केंद्र सरकार के हालिया कदम के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

An up to date and functional Civil Registration System (CRS) is essential to the socio-economic planning in India. Discuss in the light of the recent move of the Central government in revamping the CRS system in the country. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Civil Registration System (CRS) is an essential tool for better financial planning and policy making. It is an account of birth and death maintained by state authorities.

Recent Ammendments

1. Registrar General of India nodal authority to get all data related to birth and death from state authorities.

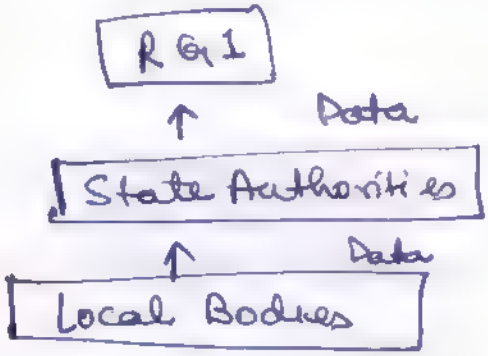

Fig:- Flow of Data

Importance

1. Better policy formulation knowing the exact count.
2. Targetted approach in policy formulation.
3. Quick decision making by the govt.
4. Disbursal of fund by the govt. precisely.
5. State Birth rate and death rate can be easily monitored.
6. Anomaly in the data can be easily verified through cross checking with the state.

Thus, revamped CRS can provide impetus to good governance and speedy service delivery.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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9. यदि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष (IMF) को वर्तमान आर्थिक वास्तविकताओं के साथ समायोजित होना है तो इसमें सुधार के प्रमुख क्षेत्र कौन-से होंगे? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What are the key areas of reform if the International Monetary Fund (IMF) has to align with the current economic realities? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना है

Candidates must not write on this margin

International Monetary Fund (IMF) One of the organisation of Bretton Woods Conference trace its legacy to after WW-II Scenario. It is heavily inclined towards western power.

Key areas of reform

(1) Timely disbursal of loan :→ It takes more than 2 yrs to disburse loan from IMF. ADB took only 6 months.

(2) Stringent Condition :→ IMF has a very stringent condition to give loan to a country in need, which sometime deter other countries.

→ NDB, AIIB, ADB can give

loan on much easier term.

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(3.) Less technical Support:- Technical support is not being provided by the IMF to the country in need at a priority level.

(4.) More inclination towards western power :- western power holds majority of a share and voting power. Less voice of 'Global South'.

(5.) SDR rights with currency like pound sterling lost its relevance still in SDR.

IMF need reforms otherwise other multilateral banks like NDB, ADB, AIIB are growing at a faster rate to take its position. This bank also cater to the needs and demands of global south.

10. हाल के वर्षों में, पश्चिम एशिया के साथ भारत के संबंध भू-राजनीति के दायरे से आगे निकलकर भू-अर्थशास्त्र के आयाम तक पहुंच गए हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
In recent years, India's relationship with West Asia has evolved from the confines of geopolitics to expanse of geoeconomics. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

West Asia consists of oil rich nation which have huge Sovereign Wealth Fund which can boost Indian economy.

India's Changed relationship

(1.) India's Act West Policy :- Foreign policy with much emphasis on western countries like UAE, Saudi Arabia, Iran, Qatar etc.

(2.) Geoeconomics :→ UAE → ($26n) investment in India's mega food park. UAE ($ 7706n) Sovereign Wealth Fund and Saudi Arabia ($6706n) Sovereign Wealth Fund can invest a lot in

· India. UAE accepting Rupay Card.

③ Can be a huge arms purchaser from India.

④ India's Diaspora :- Diaspora are in large no. in west asia and send remittances up to $ 70bn/year.

⑤ Knowledge economy :→ UAE, Saudi Arabia are transforming from oil producing states to knowledge economy. India has a huge potential to provide talent pool (skilled workforce).

⑥ Infrastructure like Chabahar Port in Iran. The recent initiatives like I2U2 and UAE, Saudi Arabia inclusion in BRICS can boost India's interests. However, China's threat is on the anvil which is acting as a mediator in Iran - Saudi Arabia deal and their inclusion in BRICS. India need to raise its stake for its energy, defence and financial security.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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11. हितधारकों को नवाचार और प्रभावशीलता में वृद्धि हेतु प्रेरित करने के लिए स्वस्थ प्रतिस्पर्धात्मकता को बढ़ावा देने में भारतीय प्रतिस्पर्धा आयोग (CCI) की भूमिका महत्वपूर्ण है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The role of the Competition Commission of India (CCI) is significant in furthering healthy competitiveness aimed at inspiring stakeholders to innovate and augment effectiveness. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Competition Commission of India (CCI) is a statutory body established under Companies Act, 2013 in India.

Role of CCI in healthy competition

1. Merger and Acquisition :- CCI is responsible for oversight over M&A between two companies, So, that there is no 'Crowding Out' of smaller player.
   ↳ Eg → Merger of Zee Network and Sony Television cleared recently.

2. Fair Practises :- CCI is empowered to check for fair practises in the business organisation

and no abuse of power by dominant players.

↳ (Eg) → Recent Google Case where it does not allow other Android developers and charge a fee for their app to on their Android Platform.

(3.) Penalty imposition :→ CCI is empowered to impose penalty due to unfair practises and abuse of power.

(Eg) → ₹ 13,000 cr penalty on Google India for abuse of power regarding its search engine and android platform.

(4.) Checking Monopolozy and Duopoly

CCI also check for monopoly and duopoly in the market due to certain move and protect small players.

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Impact of CCI

1. Innovation and better technology race.
2. Small players getting time for their development.
3. Proper platform and opportunity to small players.

Reforms in CCI

1. Statutory body thus not have that impact and have limited power
2. Appeal in NCLAT by big players.
   Eg - Recent Essel Group case.
3. Some critics calls its 'Toothless Tiger'.

CCI is an important body and very contextual in current world when Startups are trying to disrupt the market.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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12. "पेड न्यूज का खतरा अक्सर चुनावों के दौरान अपना भयावह रूप दिखाता है।" भारत में पेड न्यूज को एक चुनावी अपराध बनाने की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
"The menace of paid news often rears its ugly head during elections." Discuss the need for making paid news an electoral offence in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Paid News or Yellow Journalism is a kind of journalism in which journalism ethics is kept aside and the sole motto is to create sensalization and division in the society.

Menance of paid news during elections

(1.) Sensalization issue :→ Creating sensation through some sting operations or deepfakes ideas dessimination.

(Eg) – Video of Election Commissioner saying that EVM can be hacked (Deep fake video).

(2.) Setting the narrative :- These paid news are used to create sensation in the market.

and setting the narrative for elections.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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③ Election Manipulating :→ Manipulating people's mind on the sign of their political master and using technology to propagate the news.

Eg - Cambridge Analytica case in USA.

④ Division in the society :- Through telecast of paid news, hate speech communal violence videos, showing only one side of the picture.

Paid News as elections offence in India

① Through passage of a legislation

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like IT (Intermediary Guidelines) Rules, 2022.

अभ्यर्थियों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(2.) forming a statutory body to look after the cases of ~~grievance~~ paid news.

(3.) Grievance Redressal Mechanism :- To look after the complaint of paid news.

(4.) Members to be impartial and neutral and selected by a body of PM + LOP + CJI.

(5.) Penalty on finding accused of paid news.

(6.) A statutory fact checking unit to be established at the central level.

With growing social media and satellite TV channels, paid news has turned out to be a menace and must be controlled before it become sour wound.

13. भारत में धार्मिक प्रथाओं के संदर्भ में, न्यायालयों द्वारा उद्धृत 'अनिवार्यता के सिद्धान्त' पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the 'Doctrine of Essentiality' referred to by the courts in the context of religious practices in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Article 25 of our Indian Constitution gives us the right to profess, propagate and practise and conscience of religion. Art. 25 is our fundamental right under Part - III.

Doctrine of Essentiality and Case laws

1. Ismail Farooqui v/s UOI

In this case, the SC stated that the in Islam reading namaz through microphone is not an ERP of Islam.

2. Nikhil Soni V/S St. of Rajasthan

In this case, the honourable Court said that Santhara

in Jainism is not an ERP of the Jainism.

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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③ Hijab Case

In this case the Karnataka high Court said that wearing hijab is not an ERP of Islam and can be refrain from doing so in the public educational institutions.

④ Young Lawyer Association v/s St. of Kerala :- Sabrimala. Woman entry in

Implication of Doctrine of Essentiality

① The courts decides whether a practise is essential or not by looking at their mention in scriptures (religious) of a particular community.

② Several scholars criticise SC that it is not the court's

duty to decide which practise is essential or not.

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3.) India is a heterogenous country with different ethnic groups. Diversity is our strength. So, courts should not try to homogenise it and try to make a rule for our society.

Doctrine of essentiality should be used sparingly and only on the case to case basis. One size fits all approach is not suitable. Until the practise is really discriminatory and derogatory the courts should refrain from taking such cases.

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14. प्रधान मंत्री की आर्थिक सलाहकार परिषद (EAC-PM) की हाल ही में जारी रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, भारत में सरकार के आकार को सीमित करने की तत्काल आवश्यकता है। क्या आप सहमत है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

As per the recently released report of the Economic Advisory Council to the Prime Minister (EAC-PM), there is an urgent need to limit the size of the government in India. Do you agree? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Economic Advisory Council (EAC-PM) is a temporary body in the PMO. It is there to guide the PM in the economic policies and growth of the country.

Need to limit the size of the government

1. As per our Constitutions, the council of minister is limited to 15% of the total strength of the Lok Sabha.

2. This limiting helps in effective governance.

3. Better co-ordination among the ministers.

4. Timely decision making and quick execution.

5. Concept of Minimum Government and Maximum Governance.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Flip Side

1. India being a parliamentary democracy, everytime not a single party majority. In case of coalition government due to accomodating politics, sincere candidate may be not be taken in COM.

2. India - a huge country with diverse socio economic background. Representation from

all section requires a huge COM.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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③ Burden on some minister :- Due to limit, some ministers are handling several portfolio leading to inefficiency and laxity.

The report by (EAC-PM) has some positive and negative aspects both. But the need of the hour is good governance whether it is through smaller or bigger COM. In India we have cabinet ministers who holds important portfolio. So, current time reduction is not a viable option.

15. इंस्टीट्यूशंस ऑफ एमिनेंस (IoE) योजना की कल्पना भारत में उच्चतर शिक्षा के 'विश्व स्तरीय' केंद्र विकसित करने के लिए की गई थी, लेकिन छह साल बाद भी, यह अभी तक गेम चेंजर नहीं बन पाई है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Institutions of Eminence (IoE) scheme was conceived to develop 'world-class' centres of higher education in India but six years later, it is yet to become the game changer it was intended to be. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों के इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write in this margin

The Institutions of Eminence (IOE) as declared by Ministry of Education to reform our higher educational institutions and make them a global institution.

Eg → • IIT Delhi
• Jadav pur University.
• Jio Institute.
• BITS Pilani.

Features of IOE

1. World Class Institutions :→ To create world class infrastructure, research facility in the institutes.

2. To improve world ranking.
Eg — QS world Ranking.

③ Higher Capex :- The expenditure by the govt. would increase in such institutes.

④ Global Talent :- Attract global talent and global student to come and study in India.

⑤ More Autonomy :- These institutes would be given more autonomy in their administration and lesser control of regulatory authorities.

Problems with the project

① Less fund :- India spends 0.16% of its GDP on higher education. Developed countries like USA > 2% on higher education.

② No policy framework on how to go with the project.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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③ No institute establishment

↳ Eg - Jio institute has not come up.

④ Lack of co-ordination between Centre and state.

↳ Eg - In case of Jadavpur University between Centre and West Bengal.

⑤ Absurd Criteria to select the institutes. As only some IITs are selected. Jio Institute with no existence selected. No NITs, no other colleges.

India should spend more fund on higher education. As per Arvind Committee, 2% of GDP on higher education. More emphasis should be to increase GER which is only 27%. IoE if required a proper policy framework is required.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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16. डिजिटल पब्लिक इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर (DPI) नवोन्मेषी और सुविधाजनक सार्वजनिक सेवाओं की अनुमति देता है, समावेशन या पहुंच संबंधी बाधाओं को दूर करने में मदद करता है तथा रियल-टाइम डेटा की मदद से पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही बढ़ाता है। उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) allows for innovative and convenient public services, help overcome inclusion or accessibility barriers, and increase transparency and accountability with real-time data. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) has revolutionised the whole format of governance, banking and service delivery. DPI works on the principle of common good through API.

Eg → CoWIN Portal
UPI.
Digilocker.

Public Services - DPI

1. Digilocker :→ Important certificates in digilocker; easy accessibility and safe too.
In Budget (2023-24) 'entity digilocker concept'.

2. CoWIN :→ For easy vaccination program and creating a health repository

③ Aadhar :- Unique identity and receiving public benefit through DBT ~~and~~ MGNREGA Payment.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Inclusion and Accessibility

① JAN trinity for financial inclusion. Over 58 cr bank account opened with 55% of female.

During COVID acted as a saviour.

② ONDC :- Open Network Digital Commerce to democratise online business of small shopowner and businessman.

③ UPI :- UPI 123 Pay and UPI Lite easy accessibility to money.

Transparency and Accountability

① CPGRAMS :- For online grievance redressal mechanism.

2. Information dessimination :- Jan Soochna portal of Rajasthan government.

3. RBI friction less credit system :- To avail loan upto ₹ 1.6 lakh and easy paper movement and tracking.

4. Umang App :- Repository of several services also keep a track of EPFO account etc.

DPI is one of the keystone of India's digital revolution and lauded by major institutions like World Bank, G-20, IMF etc. It helped immensely during the pandemic. Now, India is leveraging its technology to gain soft power in the geopolitics.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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17. कानून के अलावा, भारत में 'सभी के लिए स्वास्थ्य के अधिकार' की पूर्ण प्राप्ति हेतु सामाजिक, वित्तीय और बुनियादी ढांचे की कमियों को दूर करने की आवश्यकता है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Besides legislation, the full realisation of the 'right to health for all' in India demands plugging of social, financial, and infrastructural gaps. Examine (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Right to Health for all is one of the DPSP which ensures good health and wellbeing to all irrespective of socio-economic status. It is the state duty to provide good health to all.

Realisation of Right to Health requires plugging social gaps.

(1.) Discrimination :→ Despite Art. 15, 16 in the fundamental right, discrimination still persist in India. Like Transgender unable to avail health benefits and even doctor not willing to diagnose them.

Discrimination faced by skin ailment patient in India. (Eg - leprosy Patient.

(2.) Lack of Awareness :→ Awareness regarding government initiatives and schemes are not there in the population in the hinterland.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Financial Gaps

(1.) Higher Out of Pocket Expenditure
As per NFHS-05, 48% OOPE.

(2.) Insurance Penetration is very low. 4.2% as per Economic Survey. (2021-22)

(3.) Insurance Density $91 which is quite low as per global standards.

(4.) GDP (State + Centre) = 2.1% of GDP on health sector.
China = 6%, USA = 18%

Infrastructure GAP

(1.) Missing Middle :→ Our secondary

health infrastructure is missing with only CHC + District Hospital with a very less fund.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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② Doctor : Population (Ratio) :- WHO (1 : 1000), India (1.34 : 1000) but in this 7 lakh AYUSH Doctors.

Government Effort

① Infrastructure :→
- PM Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (16 AIIMS)
- Medical seats (1 lakh)
- Medical infra at PPP model.

② Financial :→
- AYUSHMAN BHARAT → ₹5 lakh/family/year
- Jan Aushadhi kendra
- PM Jeevan Beema Yojana

③ Social :-
- Campaigns like 'AIDS Choone se nahi faila'.
- '2 Boond Zindagi ke' - Polio Campaign.

Thus, a mass movement is also required to eradicate discrimination and more impetus on finances of health sector.

18. विधायी समर्थन के बावजूद 'थर्ड जेंडर' को अभी तक भारतीय समाज में मान्यता नहीं मिली है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
The 'third gender' has not yet been engendered in the Indian society despite legislative nudge. Analyse. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Supreme Court in NALSA V/S UOI case acknowledged transgender as the third gender. They are entitled not to disclose their gender and are free to choose their gender and receive certificate from DM.

Third Gender not engendered in Indian society

Political Reason

1. Reservation facility :→ In RAMSINGH V/S UOI, SC said to give them reservation But not given by several govt except by a few like Karnataka (1%).

2. Number not certain :→ Third Gender data and ~~[illegible]~~ number is not clear because no data gathering.
Kerala to conduct census to track transgender number.

③ Transgender Act :→ Landmark legislation but still not implemented in the entirety.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Societal Reasons

① Social Exclusion :→ Ostracised by the society and not given proper care.

② Discrimination :- At every level family school, work place etc.

Eg - Recent case of transgender removed as a teacher from school.

③ Uneven Opportunity :→ Not given proper opportunity to study and get a good job. Not proper infrastructure for them in the schools like separate toilets or common toilets.

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Economic Reason

1. Financial Independence:→ No job, thus no financial independence and again in the vicious cycle of poverty and discrimination.

Iii) Glaring examples

1. OPD (Out Patient Dept.) at Hyderabad Hospital for Transgender. Doctors are also transgender.

2. Transgender SHG 'Sarang' in Patna running a small cafe.

3. Jyoti Mondal becoming a judge.

As per McKinsey Report, increasing diversity increases productivity by 30%. Thus, such steps should be promoted in corporate also. Secondly, stigma must be broken in order to achieve their inclusion.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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19. अन्य कारकों के अलावा, चीन और पाकिस्तान के साथ तनावपूर्ण संबंधों ने भारत के लिए शंघाई सहयोग संगठन (SCO) से अपनी अपेक्षाओं को पूरा करना कठिन बना दिया है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Among other factors, strained ties with China and Pakistan make it difficult for India to fulfill its expectations from the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO). Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Shanghai Co-operation Organisation (SCO) is a regional grouping of several countries like India, China, Russia, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Kazakhstan, Kryzzstan, Uzbekistan and recently Iran.

Mandates of the organisation

1. Regional co-operation, peace and stability.
2. Fighting terrorism and extremism.
   ↳ RATS in Tashkent.
3. Business improvement and trade improvement. (SCO Business Council in Moscow)

Strained ties with China and Pakistan and impact on SCO

(1.) Economic Benefit :→ Trade with Pakistan is blocked and even Pakistan not giving permit to do trade with Afghanistan and even closing it air fly way zone.

(2.) Pakistan-China Nexus

- Hindering India's interest of cross border terrorism negotiation.
- Hindering talks on counterfeiting currency and narcotics from Pakistan.
- Interoperability among armed forces in RATS exercises as both countries hesitant to share their secrets.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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③ Consensus Oriented talk :→ Due to Pakistan and China and strained relation, common consensus which is favourable to India is out of the sight like Common Currency, Trade in domestic currency, increasing co-operation in defence procurement etc.

SCO being a regional alliance has not achieved its full potential yet. India's CAR relation is also unmanipulated due to strained relation with Pakistan and China. To overcome India started Central Asian Minister Meet and trade through Chabahar Port and development of INSTC.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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20. संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका और भारत के बीच महत्वपूर्ण एवं उभरती प्रौद्योगिकी (iCET) पर हाल ही में संपन्न पहल, प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्र में इनकी साझेदारी में लंबे समय से प्रतीक्षित परिवर्तन का वादा करती है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

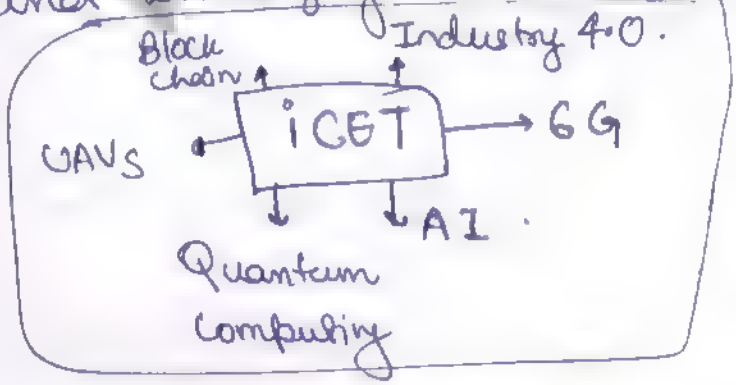
The recently concluded initiative on Critical and Emerging Technology (iCET) between the United States and India promises a long overdue transformation of their partnership in the field of technology. Examine. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on the margin

As said by our former PM Atal Bihari Vajpayee ji that "India and USA are natural allies". Both are democracies - one oldest and one biggest.

iCET between India and USA and its impacts

Initiative on Critical and Emerging Technology is an initiative to share knowledge, technology and partnership in critical and emerging technologies.



Development of AI :→ AI being the most sought after technology and USA

the leading country can help India in its development.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Quantum Computing :→ To easily do complex calculation and more security over the network.

6G :→ To increase the speed and reduce latency.

UAVs :- Unmanned Aerial vehicles with multitude of applications like agriculture, surveillance, etc.

Block Chain :- To decentralise the ledgers and better upkeeping of records.

Space Program :- India becoming a member of Artemis Accord of the NASA.

Impacts of ICT for India

(1) Skilled Work force would get

to learn newer technology and implement it.

2. Cyber Security enhancement in India.

3. More space programs can explore minerals from space and space tourism.

4. Impetus to Startups to leverage technology and create products for the nation.

5. Inclusive development using the technology.

6. Resource optimization using technologies like AI, Industry 4.0.

7. Better e-governance through block chain.

Thus, ICET is a welcoming step and should help India to become a developed nation by 2047 and reap its demographic dividend.

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2424)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे
*Time Allowed: **Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: 250
Maximum Marks: 250

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू सी ए) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू सी ए पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर ले कि इस क्यू सी ए पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू सी ए पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर ले।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 1562623

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : AJINK

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

27/08/2023

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper I)

केंद्र
Centre

Bhai Joga Singh Public School, D-4 Faiz Road, Karol Bagh, New Delhi - 110005

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश	Important Instructions
	उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।	**Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिसमे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No etc elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट मे न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नही भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use	कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use
परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2424)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नो के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों मे इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. खाद्य सुरक्षा के विभिन्न आयाम क्या है? इन आयामों के मद्देनजर खाद्य सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के संदर्भ में भारत की स्थिति का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What are the different dimensions of food security? Examine India's status in terms of ensuring food security with regard to these dimensions. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Food Security (FAO) can be defined as the ability to get nutritious, healthy and quality food without any hinderance.

Dimensions of Food Security

1. Affordability :→ Every section is being able to purchase food.

2. Accessibility :→ Accessible to even the most marginalised.

3. Quality :→ The food must be of a good quality.

4. Nutritious :→ Food must contain all the important macro and micro nutrients like Zn, Fe, Co, Mg, Vitamin, Protein, Fats etc

India's status

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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1. Affordability: → Govt. control the prices through Open Market Sale Scheme, Subsidy under NFSA act (Rice - ₹3/kg, wheat - ₹2/kg, coarse grain ₹1/kg).

2. Accessibility: → Through PDS and Fair Price Shop and schemes like PM-GaribKalyan Anna Yojana, One Nation - One Ration Card, NFSA Act, Mid-Day Meal etc.

3. Nutrition: → Through Rice Fortification Scheme providing required micro nutrients; Breakfast Scheme of T.N. govt.

4. Quality: → Procurement by FCI checking quality standards and MSP to farmers. and FSSAI standards on food products.

Thus, India has achieved food security through its various mission and using technology. SDG 2 is by and large achieved. We are now working on nutrition and Quality parts.

2. ब्लॉकचेन और चैटजीपीटी जैसी आधुनिक प्रौद्योगिकियां कृषि को अधिक कुशल और संधारणीय क्षेत्रक में बदलने की अपार क्षमता वाले शक्तिशाली साधन है। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Modern technologies such as blockchain and ChatGPT are powerful tools with immense potential to transform agriculture into a more efficient and sustainable sector. Discuss in the context of India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Block Chain and Chat GPT can transform every sector including agriculture and these are the disruptors.

Use of Chat GPT in Agricultural transformation

1. Farmer friendly :→ Farmer can ask question through prompt and get the whole answer in a precise format.

2. Jugalbandi :→ Creating the Chatbots in Vernacular language can help uneducated and illeterate farmers.

3. Accessibility :→ Available and easily accessible and also lesser cost. Because most of us have smart phone.

(4.) World View :- Chat GPT can provide a global outlook to the farmers and a farmer can learn from world's Best Practises.

Blockchain usage

(1.) Digital and Precision Farming :- It can act as a tool in precision farming so that Optimal utilization of resources.

(2.) Secure :- Blockchain provides secure ledger which can be benefical for the farmer to maintain its accounts.

Initiatives

(1) Intel collaboration with GOI to create AI model to help farmers

(2) Jio using its platform to make AI Chatbot for farmers.

The technology can be very beneficial and will improve productivity at large but the real concern is majority of farmers are illeterate and small (86%).

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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3. वैश्विक अर्थव्यवस्था में वि-डॉलरीकरण की प्रवृत्ति मे हालिया तेजी के लिए कौन-से कारक उत्तरदायी हैं? क्या आपको लगता है कि डॉलर का प्रभुत्व जल्द ही समाप्त हो जाएगा? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What factors have led to the recent acceleration in the trend towards de-dollarization of the global economy? Do you think the dollar will lose its dominance anytime soon? (Answer in 150 words)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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De-dollarization means moving away from dollar payment system and using some other currency. More preferably local currency.

Factors - led to de dollarisation

1. Multilateralism in a crisis as IMF, world Bank and such institution are unable to cope up with rising geopolitical situation and disruption.

2. Conflict and Sanctions :- Russia-Ukraine conflict and sanction on Russia (debarring from SWIFT system), Sanctions on Iran.

3. Rising Chinese Power in the world's economy.

(4) Western hegemony in the multilateral institution and no voice of global South.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Dollar loosing its dominance soon

(1.) As per IMF, ~~dollar~~ 88% trade is currently done in dollar.

(2.) The concept of petrodollars where company pays in dollar on purchasing petroleum.

(3.) The dominance of SWIFT system.

(4) SDR rights with dollars have the highest weightage.

Recent advancements towards de dollarisation

(1.) BRICS currency :- Talk of brics currency.

(2.) Vostro Account and Nostro account to evade western sanction.

(3.) India-UAE to trade in local currency

(4.) BRICS to trades in local currency (Negotiation).

Dollar in recent times will not loose its dominance any time son.

4. विकसित देशों द्वारा भारत पर खाद्य सब्सिडी व्यवस्था में बदलाव करने के अत्यधिक दबाव के बावजूद, भारत के लिए निर्धन व्यक्तियों हेतु अपना नीतिगत समर्थन बनाए रखना एक उचित कदम होगा। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite significant pressure from the developed countries to alter its food subsidy regime, there is merit in India trying to retain its policy support for the poor in the country. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India MSP and food subsidy regime have attracted criticism from western world and cases in WTO accusing evading Agreement on Agriculture

Criticism from developed countries

1. Agreement on Agriculture :- Deminimis Subsidy of (15%) for developing nation and (10%) for developed countries at (1986-87) level. India giving more than that.

2. MSP regime in India distorting trade.

3. Export subsidy in India to sugar distorting WTO principle.

Merits in India subsidy regime

1. India asked for changing the 1986-87 level to current level.
2. At current level our subsidy is under the limit.
3. Subsidy regime enabling food security in India.
4. MSP program has led to farmer's income rise and better farming technology investments.
5. Subsidy in sugarcane has led to more sugar cane → more ethanol
   ↓
   less crude oil import

Thus, our concern for our poor and our subsidy regime has enabled us to get food security, technology improvement and SDG2 achievement.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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5. भारत की जल संबंधी जरूरतों को पूरा करने की दिशा में सरकार द्वारा कई पहलों की शुरुआत की गई है, परन्तु जल की उपलब्धता और जल की गुणवत्ता जैसे मुद्दों पर अभी भी नीतिगत हस्तक्षेप की आवश्यकता है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Several initiatives have been taken by the government towards addressing India's water needs, but the issues of water availability and water quality still warrant prioritised intervention. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

NITI Aayog's 'Composite Water Management Index' highlights the situation of water stress in the country and also Day Zero for cities like Delhi, Hyderabad and Chennai.

Initiatives by the govt. towards water needs

1. Jal Jeevan Mission :→ Tapped water to all households.

2. PM-Sinchayi Yojana
   - → Command Area Development
   - → Integrated watershed Management
   - → Har Khet ko Paani

3. Amrit Sarovar Yojana to dug 75,000 ponds in villages.

4. State govt. initiatives
   - → Sujalam Sufalam ↳ Gujarat
   - → Neeru Chettu ↳ Andhra Pradesh
   - → Jal Jeevan Hariyali ↳ Bihar.

5. Geo Tagging of wells, Ahar.

Issues of water availability and water quality

1. **Water Availability**
   - 30 cities proceeding towards day zero.
   - Fall in ground water. (5 - 10 cm/yr).
   - 30 crs people under huge water stress (NITI Aayog).

2. **Water Quality**
   - 2.1 Prevalence of water borne diseases like Cholera, Diarrhoea.
   - 2.2 Arsenic, Flourine heavy metals in several water blocks like Jharkhand - Sahibganj block
   - 2.3 Uranium concentration in Punjab's underground water.

Thus, despite govt. efforts there is more needs to be done. Conservation of water through Rain Water Harvesting, judicious use and ONE WATER approach is the need of the hour.

उम्मीदवारों को इस स्तंभ में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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6. आर्कटिक में हिमनदों के पिघल कर संकुचित होने के लिए उत्तरदायी कारक क्या हैं? पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र पर आर्कटिक हिमनदों के पिघलने के संभावित प्रभाव का वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What are the major drivers of glacial retreat in the Arctic? Describe the potential impact of the retreat of Arctic glaciers on the ecosystem. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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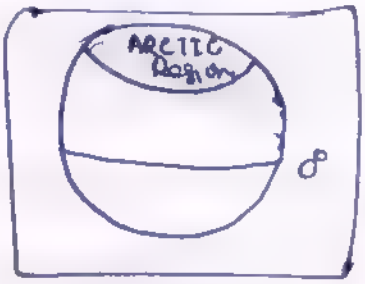
Arctic region north of (66.5°N) is ice covered and remain frozen most of the year.



Major drivers of glacial retreat

1. Global Warming with increasing avg. earth's temperature. CO_2 PPM - 428
2. Climate Change :- Due to global warming.
3. Arctic Amplification as arctic is getting melted at a faster rate than other parts.
4. Fossil fuel burning → Global warming → Climate Change.

Potential Impact of the retreat

1. Rise in sea level :→ B/w 1995-2020 4.5mm/year sea rise (WMO).

2. New virus (zombie virus) → New pandemic.

3. Trade route :- Due to deglacification new trade route for future trade.

4. New Reserve for oil and gas.

5. New avenue for fishes and fisheries industries.

6. Decrease in albedo thus acting as a positive feedback mechanism.

Arctic glaciers are one of the tipping points of earth and their melting can have a cascading impact on our earth. Efforts must be to protect these glaciers.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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7. अंतरिक्ष पर्यटन, जिसे सीधे तौर पर एक साइंस फिक्शन फिल्म के रूप में देखा जाता था, अब बिना किसी बाधा के वास्तविकता बन रहा है। अंतरिक्ष पर्यटन से संबंधित चुनौतियां क्या हैं? इन चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा सकते हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Space tourism, which was viewed as something straight out of a science fiction movie, is now becoming a reality albeit not without hindrances. What are the challenges associated with space tourism? What measures can be taken to address these challenges? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Space tourism is now becoming a reality and after successful Chandrayan-3 mission, even our PM called "Chandamama ab tour ke".

Challenges associated with space tourism

1. Space flights and investment are a major hurdle in this regard.
2. No Outer Space treaty available at global level.
3. No global consensus on how to use ~~gto~~ outer space.
4. Rise in space debris due to Kessler Syndrome.
5. Nascent Technology and more research and development required.
6. Space divide as developing nation would suffer

Measures

1. Signing of a global Outer Space Treaty.

2. Creating a solution to decrease space debris.
   - Eg - Net Technology by JAXA
     ELSA-G by ESA.

3. More investment in space sector
   - Eg - Artemis Accords.

4. Global treaty among big player and technology sharing.
   - iCET India-USA

Space tourism would be a booming sector. Space-X, Virgin Galactic are leading it from the front. However, it is opportunity for India to take the benefit. As per Arthur D' Little Indian Space industry would become $40bn by 2030.

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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8. वैश्विक स्वास्थ्य विशेषज्ञ व्यापक रूप से मानते हैं कि CAR-T सेल थेरेपी का विकास कैंसर के उपचार में एक बड़ी सफलता हो सकता है। CAR-T सेल थेरेपी, CRISPR-Cas9 तकनीक से व्याप्त कमियों को कैसे दूर कर सकती है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Global health experts widely believe that the development of CAR-T cell therapy can be a game changer in the treatment of cancer. How can CAR-T cell therapy overcome the limitations of CRISPR-Cas9 technology? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Chimeric Antigen Receptor - Tcell therapy is used to treat cancer by using a person self Tcell.

Working

Immune System → Tcell → Humoral immunity.
→ B cell

CAR-Tcell → Person's self Tcell modification
↓
Used against cancer tumour

Advantages

1. No outside invasive techniques
2. No lesser chances of side effects and reverse immune response.

Better than CRISPR - Cas 9

1. CrisPR-Cas9 requires a vector and Gene of Interest from different species.

2. Manipulation with the nucleus.

3. Can impart secondary genetic defect.

4. Can result in side effects.

CAR-Tcell is indeed a welcoming development but its efficacy is still to be ensured and its implication ~~of~~ on human to ~~sut~~ studied at a larger scale.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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9. चर्चा कीजिए कि प्रमुख हिंसक चरमपंथी संगठनों द्वारा नई और उभरती प्रौद्योगिकियों के बढ़ते इस्तेमाल के विरुद्ध संगठित एवं ठोस वैश्विक प्रयासों की आवश्यकता क्यों है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss why the rising deployment of new and emerging technologies by prominent violent extremist organizations demand concerted global efforts. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Violent and extremist organisation like ISIS, LeT, JeM are using and deploying emerging technologies like drone, Social media, AI etc.

Use of technology

1. Drones for terror attack and cross border terrorism, drug peddling
   - Eg → Kamikaze Drone.
   - → Drug Peddling in Kashmir Valley

2. AI to create deep fakes and influence people.

3. Social media handle for radicalisation.
   - → Daqit Module by ISI.

Concerted Global Efforts

1. Organised Crime with no boundary like drug trafficking, human trafficking, money laundering.

Eg- Zambada Cartel for drug trafficking on dark net.

2. All countries are vulnerable to their actions.

Global Actions

1. FATF
2. UNSC resolution and Delhi Declaration.
3. GAPI on ethical usage of AI.

Thus, a proper global effort is the need of hour.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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10. गलवान और यांगस्ते की घटनाओ के बाद वास्तविक नियंत्रण रेखा (LAC) पर तनाव बना हुआ है तथा भारत एवं चीन दोनों सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रो मे अपने बुनियादी ढाचों को सुदृढ कर रहे हैं। इस क्षेत्र में ITBP द्वारा निभाई जाने वाली भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

With the Line of Actual Control (LAC) remaining tense after the Galwan and Yangste incidents and both India and China ramping up infrastructure in the border areas, discuss the role that ITBP plays in the region. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Galwan Clash has made our relation with China tense and we have to invest in our infrastructure to make our border safe.

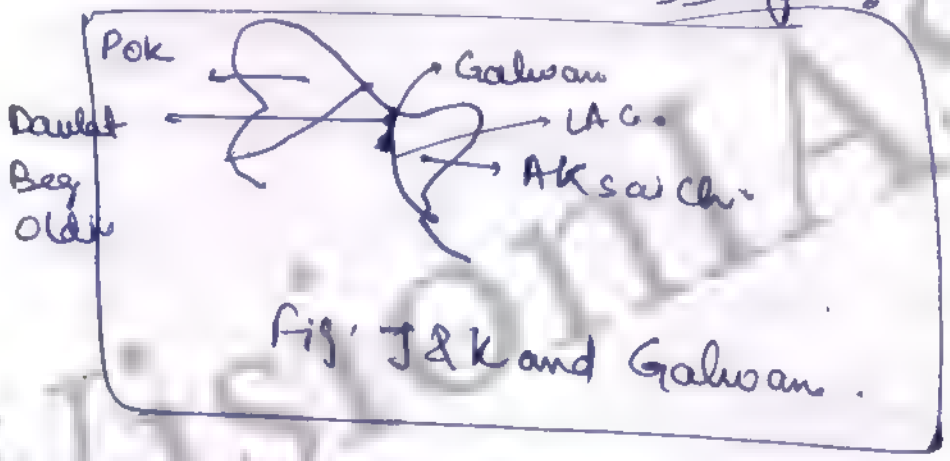

fig: J&K and Galwan.

Infrastructure ramp up

① BSF and Indian Army made 3000 temp. resilient houses at Western sector of LAC.

② Roads by BRO at Daulat Beg Oldie — Tar Road.

(5) Chinese army bitumen road on Aksai Chin near Yardlung Nala.

(4). Vibrant Village Program
Role of ITBP

(1) Secure the region.

(2) Secure our infra.

Thus, concerted effort is required to protect our border with Community involvement.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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11. क्या आपको लगता है कि भारत को 'भूमि उत्पादकता' के सिद्धान्त को छोड़कर 'सिंचाई जल उत्पादकता' के सिद्धांत को अपनाने की आवश्यकता है? अपने उत्तर का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए। यह बदलाव करने में कौन-सी चुनौतियां विद्यमान हैं? व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you think there is a need for a shift from 'land productivity' to 'irrigation water productivity' in India? Justify your answer. What are the challenges in making this shift? Explain (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India has world's 18% population and world's 4.1% water resources. As per CGWB over 90% of groundwater extraction is used for irrigation. ~~which~~ ~~is~~ India extracts 25% of world's ground water.

Need to shift from land productivity to irrigation water productivity.

1. Over extraction :→ India extracts world's 25% groundwater and use it for irrigation.

2. Lesser efficiency :→ India follows flood irrigation system which has a lower efficiency and most of the water gets evaporated.

3. Land Salination :→ Due to over

exploitation of resources land salinity is on rise which further decreases land productivity.

(Eg) - Punjab, Haryana

(4) Land Subsidence :→ Due to over exploitation aquifers get dried up and our land gets subsided.

Need of land productivity

(1) Food Security :→ Due to growing population there is a need of food security.

(2) Climate Change :→ Climate change has hampered productivity due to extreme events like hailstorm, heat waves, torrential rain.

(Eg) - Wheat productivity suffered due to heat waves in 2022.

As per WMO, India is one of the most vulnerable to climate change events.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

③ Supply Chain disruption:- Russia - Ukraine war has mandated us to be self sufficient in food production and food production ↑ achieved land productivity.

④ Virtual Water Trade:→ Countries like China are using this tactics to save their resources and import grain from countries like India.

Thus, need of the hour is to use

> Micro-irrigation technologies like drip irrigation

> Organic farming.

> Natural farming.

Our government is taking steps through PM Sinchayi Program, Zero Budget Natural Farming, Parampargat Krishi Vikash Yojana and also Amrit Sarovar.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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12. भारत की ऊर्जा सुरक्षा प्राप्त करने में हरित हाइड्रोजन की भूमिका का परीक्षण कीजिए। राष्ट्रीय हरित हाइड्रोजन मिशन, भारत की अपने ऊर्जा लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने में किस प्रकार मदद कर सकता है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Examine the role that green hydrogen can play in unlocking the energy security of India. How can the National Green Hydrogen Mission help India in achieving its energy goals? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए Candidates must not write on this margin

Green Hydrogen as the name suggests is generated through electrolysis using renewable sources of energy.

India launched Green Hydrogen Mission with an outlay of ₹ 19,000 cr.

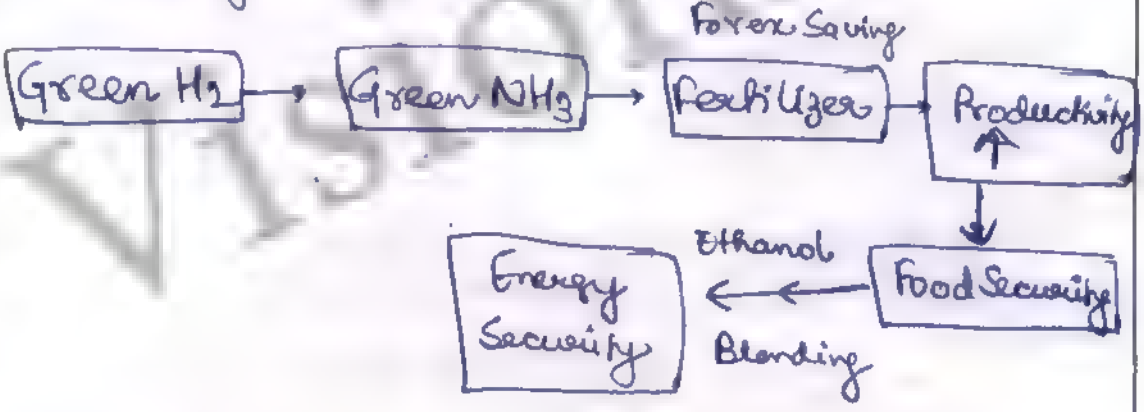
Role that Green Hydrogen can play in unlocking energy security.

(1.) Fuel :→ It is one of the most desirable fuel with a very high calorific value. Can be used in cars.

(2) Dependence on crude oil :- India imports (80%) of its crude oil from foreign nation. Green Hydrogen Mission can helps us in saving this and make us

self reliant.

③ Green Ammonia :- Green Hydrogen can be used to manufacture Green Ammonia which is a substituent in Urea and fertilizer manufacture. Currently, India import this constituent from Russia. This can help us in saving our forex and our fertilizer industry can grow.



National Green Hydrogen Mission in achieving energy goals.

① Components
- SIGHT → To promote domestic manufacturing.
- SHIP → For PPP Model to increase R&D

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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② Aim
- → 60-100 GW electrolyser installation
- → 5 lakh jobs.
- → India pioneer in Green H_2 export.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Energy Goals

① Clean Source of energy :- On combustion only generate (H_2O) and no CO_2, SO_x, NO_x etc.

② Achieving NDC targets of reducing carbon intensity to 45% of 2005 level

③ Achieving 500GW of energy through Renewable sources of energy by 2030.

④ Reducing dependence on fossil fuel like petrol, diesel by making Hydrogen run cars.

Thus, Green Hydrogen Mission is a commendable step which will make India secure and help in achieving its NDC targets of Panchamrit.

13. हाल के दिनों में, सरकार न्यूनतम पारिश्रमिक की जगह जीवन निर्वाह पारिश्रमिक को अपनाने पर विचार कर रही है। भारत में जीवन निर्वाह पारिश्रमिक को अपनाने के लाभ और इसमें विद्यमान बाधाएं कौन-सी है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The government has been weighing a transition from minimum wage to living wage in recent times. What are the benefits and constraints in the adoption of living wage in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Minimum Wage can be defined as the wage which is able to sustain basic necessities of food, shelter and clothing.

Living wage refers to the wages which can help us to sustain and lead a dignified life (As per OECD).

Benefits of adoption of living wage in India

① Dignified life :- People can live a dignified life, ~~with~~ (Art. 21) fulfillment

② Education :- It can provide opportunities for better education to the people.

③ Health :- The ability to avail a better healthcare opportunities. Less diseases

④ Standard of living :- Standard of living

will increase with access to fuel, sanitation, floor, electricity etc.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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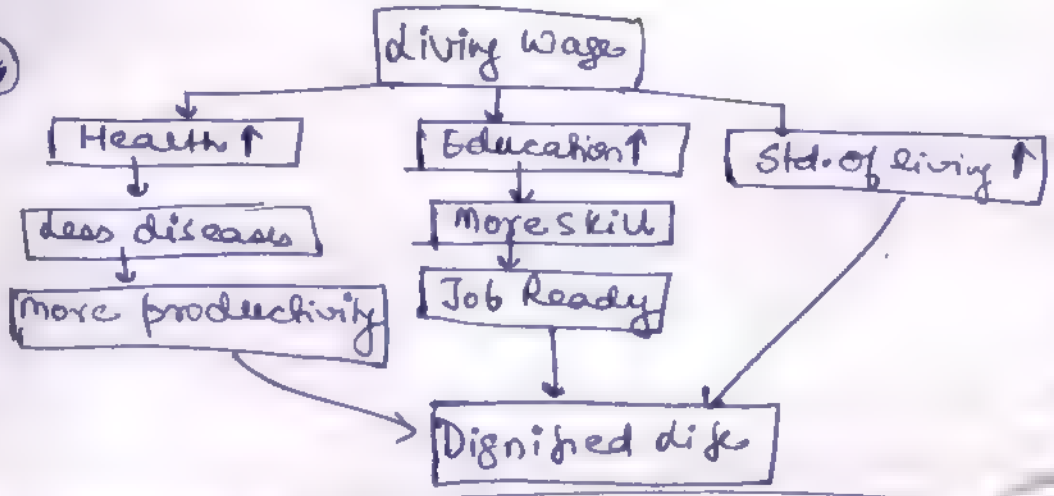
(3)



Constraints of adoption of living wage

(1.) Fiscal Deficit :→ Fiscal deficit of our governments will rise. As per FRBM act to be maintained at 2.5% of GDP. Currently, 6.47% of GDP.

(2.) Capital Expenditure would suffer :- Less funds for capital expenditure on infrastructure etc.

(3.) Incentive of not to work :→ Can be a detrimental step as some may think of not working at all and reduced competition.

(4) Rise in inflation :- Living wage ↑ can push demand and thus rise in inflation.

(5) Less competition and efficiency at workplace
Due to a fixed living wage, people may become inefficient at work.

(6) Rise in alcoholism and drug abuse.

To provide minimum wage there is minimum wages act. But currently, the concept of living wage is unsuitable for India. Inspite of living wage focus should be on

- Skill development.
- Health care facilities.
- Formalization of economy.
- Social security schemes.

Thus, our govt. is doing and taking steps such as PM-Kaushal Vikas, AYUSHMAN BHARAT, Promoting MSME, Atal Pension etc.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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14. केंद्रीय बजट भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था के लगभग हर क्षेत्रक को प्रभावित करता है, फिर भी न तो बजटीय प्रक्रियाएं पर्याप्त सार्वजनिक जांच के दायरे में आती हैं और न ही बजट नीतियां। क्या आप इस कथन से सहमत हैं? अपने उत्तर का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Union Budget affects almost every sector of the Indian economy, yet neither the budgetary processes nor the budget policies come under substantial public scrutiny. Do you agree? Justify your answer. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Union Budget announced every year contains all the important policy decision, fund allocation and government's vision for its citizens and nation growth.

Need of Public scrutiny of budgetary process

① Participation :→ It will increase public participation and hence concept of people taking their own decision.

② Decision Making :- It can help in better decision making and rationale use of resources.

③ Targeted approach :- Can help in targeting the most vulnerable section of the society. (Eg) Tribals

④ Inclusive development :- Can be a tool for inclusive development where every people is getting a pie of the cake. Like Gender Budgeting (80%) of fund to only 5 ministries.

Flip Side

① Social Audit :- In India we have a concept of social audit in MGNREGA. MoRD report only (14.26%) of social audit compliance.

② Pressure on the government from every section to accomodate their interest as a priority.
↳ Pressure Group politics.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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VisionIAS

3. Inefficient and time taking process which may delay the developmental process.

4. People unaware of the nitigritties of the process unable to give valuable suggestion.

Way forward

1. Different section of society to be invited for discussion.

2. Regional centres to discuss with public.

3. Online feedback mechanism on the budget.

Thus, currently a direct involvement of citizen does not seem feasible. Inspite we should target on increasing our reach to most vulnerables so that we can achieve our desire of developed economy by 2047 with inclusive development.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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15. भारत स्वयं को दूध की कमी वाले देश से दुनिया के सबसे बड़े दूध उत्पादक देश के रूप में बदलने में सक्षम हो गया है, लेकिन देश में डेयरी पशुओं की उत्पादकता चिंता का विषय बनी हुई है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India has been able to transform itself from a milk deficit country to the world's biggest milk producer, but the productivity of dairy animals in the country remains a concern. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India the world's largest milk producing countries with more than 10 cr cattles and it contributes 5% to our GDP.

Transition from milk deficient to milk producer

1. White Revolution :→ Vargese Kurien his vision and governments effort 'Operation flood' paved the way.

2. Co-operatives :- Making Dairy Co'operatives like Amul, Mother Dairy, ComFED.

3. Collection Centres :- Lakhs of

Collection centres at the hinterland.

(4) Robust supply chain with chillers, pasteuriser helped us.

Productivity of Dairy Animals

(1.) Indigenous breed :- Our indigenous breed produces lesser milk and thus less productive.

only 3-5 lt/day (Gir Cow)
20-30 lt/day (Jersey)

(2.) Small farmers :- Small farmers with some animals unable to provide nutritious fodders to their bovines for milk production.

(3.) Rise in fodder prices :- Fodder prices on rise, leading to lesser purchasing power leading to lesser productivity.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(4) Diseases :- Lumpy skin disease, Anthrax reduces the productivity.

(5) Less prevalence of veterinary doctors in villages, unable to detect disease at early level hampering milk production.

(6.) Lesser Bargaining power of the small ~~dair~~ cattle owner.

Govt's initiatives

(1) Rashtriya Gokul Mission for GM bovines.

(2) Strengthening cooperatives through Multistate Co-operatives Ammendment Act

(3.) Geo-Ear Tagging of cattles.

(4.) More recruitment of veterinary doctors.

Thus, productivity of our cattle is a concern that's why our milk products are costlier. This also restricted India from joining RCEP.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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VisionIAS

16. जहा एक तरफ जलवायु परिवर्तन, फसल की विफलता के लिए जिम्मेदार है, वही दूसरी तरफ चरम मौसमी घटनाओं के लिए कृषि क्षेत्रक स्वयं आंशिक रूप से जिम्मेदार है। विवेचना कीजिए। भारत में कृषक समुदाय की प्रत्यास्थता को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय कृषि आपदा प्रबंधन योजना के तहत क्या रणनीति अपनाई गई है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

While climate change is responsible for crop failures the agricultural sector itself is partly responsible for extreme weather events. Discuss What strategy has been adopted under National Agriculture Disaster Management Plan to strengthen the resilience of the farming community in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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As per IMD, with 1°C rise in temperature, there is 7-10% rise in moisture holding capacity leading to torrential rain. No. of Heat Waves days are increasing in India.

Crop failure Reason due to weather events

1. Torrential Rainfall.
2. Droughts → 30% India drought prone
3. Heat Waves.
4. Cold Waves.
5. Hail Storm.

Agriculture sector responsible for extreme weather events

1. Over exploitation of ground water leading to land salinity.

② Clearing of forest for agricultural field.

③ Stubble burning → Microclimate in region India and increase in pollution level.

④ GM crops leading to adverse impact on pollinator, loss in biodiversity which ultimately impacts our climate.

National Agriculture Disaster Management Plan Strategies

① Zonation Mapping :→ Through ISRO satellites, Zonation of flood prone, drought prone area and making an atlas.

② Managing hazards through governance measures like funds, functions and functionaries.

Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojna, National Mission on Sustainable Farming

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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3. Disaster Risk Reduction

3.1 Structural Measures :→ PUSA decomposer, Happy Seeder for stubble problem, PM Sinchayi Yojana for irrigation.

3.2 Non-Structural Measures :→ Policy formulation and awareness through 'Panchayat Chaupal'; Kisan TV; YouTube Channels.

4. Preparedness through early warning system and capacity building.

• Early Warning System :→ Kisan Sathi App, BeFikr app in Bihar for flood. IMD doppler radar.

• capacity Building :→ Co-operatives, FPO

↳ Sapling Solidarity in Punjab during recent flood where saplings were sent by farmers of Haryana worth crores

Thus, agriculture being a mainstay of our country needs resilience and thus to achieve SDG 2 and SDG 13.

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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17. दिल्ली सहित भारत के कुछ क्षेत्र हिमालय में आने वाले भूकंपों के प्रभाव के प्रति अत्यधिक संवेदनशील हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। भारत में भूकंप से होने वाली हानि को कम करने के लिए कौन-से संस्थागत उपाय किए गए हैं? क्या आपको लगता है कि कुछ उल्लेखनीय कमियां अभी भी मौजूद हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Some regions in India, including Delhi, are highly vulnerable to the impact of earthquakes originating in the Himalayas. Discuss What institutional measures have been taken to mitigate earthquake losses in India? Do you think there are significant gaps that still exist? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India's himalayan region, some region in Gujarat are under seismic zone V i.e. most vulnerable to earthquakes.

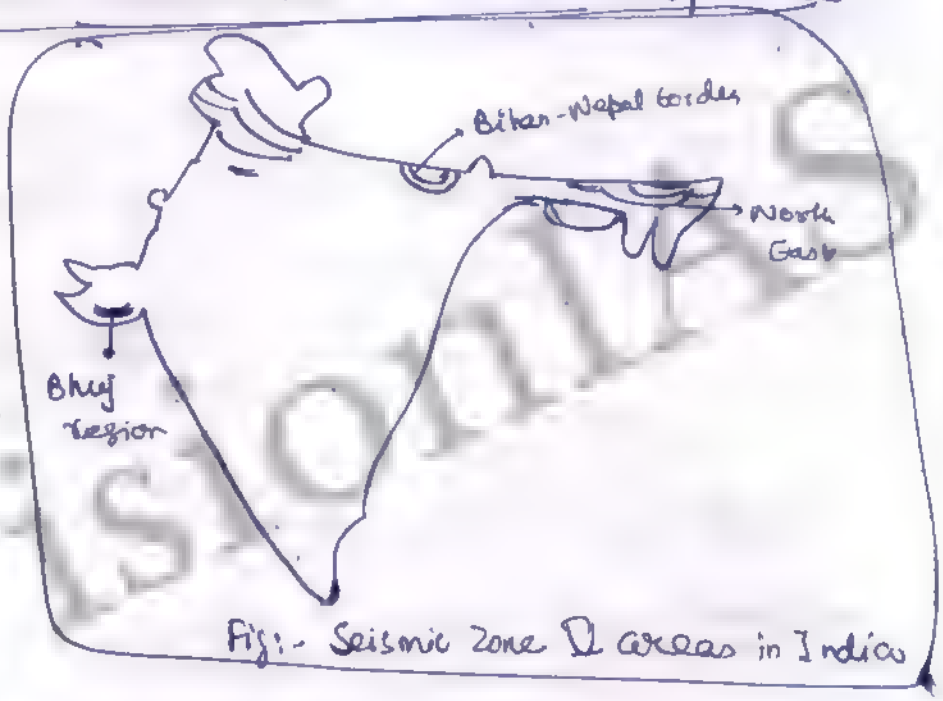

Fig:- Seismic zone V areas in India

Himalayas were formed due to subduction of Indian plate under Eurasian plate and have major fault lines (HPT) etc. This thus is a seismically active zone. Delhi being nearer to Himalayas comes under seismic zone V.

Institutional Measures to mitigate earthquake losses :→

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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1. ~~Creation~~ Hazard Zonation and Mapping ~~thru~~ by GSI and Categorising India into various seismic zone.

2. Creation of National Disaster Response Force and SDRF.

3. NDMA, SDMA, DDMA 3tier structure to work in cohesion for earthquake mitigation.

4. National Institute of Disaster Management to research and frame guidelines.

5. Building by laws modified in such areas by the municipalities and state government.

6. ~~Non~~ ~~St~~ Structural Measures like building disaster resilient infra using traditional knowledge like 'Bhugna' in Bhuj.

(7) Formation of CDRI by India for technology transfer, knowledge sharing and funds.

(8) Creation of G-20 working group on disaster reduction.

Significant Gap existing

(1) Building by laws are not strictly followed.

(2) Rapid Urbanisation has deviated our effort.

(3) Lack of resources at NDRF, SDRF for capacity building. Only 20% for capacity building. Finance commission recommended 30% for capacity building.

(4) Laxity on the part of Urban Local bodies to check earthquake resilient infra.

Thus, being in Seismic Zone V we need an efficient mechanism and resilient infra otherwise the result could be catastrophic

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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8. हाल ही में, वैज्ञानिकों ने परमाणु संलयन अभिक्रिया में निवल ऊर्जा लाभ की घोषणा की है, जिसे स्वच्छ ऊर्जा के भविष्य के लिए एक बड़ी वैज्ञानिक सफलता माना गया है। परमाणु संलयन आधारित विद्युत उत्पादन के क्या लाभ है? व्यावसायिक स्तर पर विद्युत उत्पन्न करने के लिए इसके उपयोग की क्या सीमाएं हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Recently, scientists announced net energy gain in nuclear fusion reaction, which is considered as a major scientific breakthrough for the future of clean energy. What are the advantages of nuclear fusion based power generation? What are the limitations in using it to generate electricity at a commercial scale? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Recently, scientist at as USA National laboratory announced a net gain from Nuclear fusion ~~energy~~ reaction. Fusion Reaction is joining of 2 lighter atoms to make a heavier atoms.

$$\boxed{{}^{1}_{1}H + {}^{1}_{1}H \xrightarrow{\Delta} {}^{4}_{2}He + \text{energy}}$$

Advantages of nuclear fusion energy

1. Great source of energy :- Sun is powered through fusion reaction.

2. Clean source of energy :- With no pollutants like CO_2, CO, NO_x, SO_x, PM2.5, PM10 etc.

3. Sustainable :→ Once reaction gets started it can be sustained for a ~~gre~~ longer time.

(4) Energy Security :→ Can provide energy security to our population and can satisfy the energy needs.

(5) Alternative to fossil fuels :→ Fossil fuels responsible for climate change can be replaced through this reaction.

(6) Abundance of H_2 :→ Can be produced combining (H_2) which is the most abundant elements.

Limitations

(1) Energy Requirement :→ Energy is required at a larger scale to initiate the reaction.

(2) Higher Temperature :→ Temperature requirements is worth thousands of kelvin which is tougher to achieve.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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③ Smaller net production: With current technology, production can be at very small scale. Very expensive to harness.

Initiatives

① ITER → Tokamak reactor; India is also a part; 35 nation facility in France.

② China's Sun: → China has achieved Sun's surface temperature and trying to get nuclear fusion energy.

③ USA Livermore National Laboratory

Thus, nuclear fusion can be an energy for future and can help in achieving SDG 13, SDG 7.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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19. हालिया संशोधन को ध्यान में रखते हुए, भारत में धन शोधन (मनी लॉन्ड्रिंग) के खतरे से निपटने में धन शोधन रोकथाम अधिनियम, 2002 की प्रभावकारिता का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Keeping in view the recent amendment, examine the efficacy of the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002, in tackling the menace of money laundering in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस स्तंभ में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 (PMLA) is a central act to deal with money laundering through drug trafficking, terrorism and other organised crime. Enforcement Directorate is the nodal agency and CVC has a oversight.

Recent Ammendment

1. NGOs getting foreign funding to be registered on DARPAN portal of NITI Aayog.

2. Burden of proof of innocence on the accused.

3. Money laundering through drug trafficking, cross border terrorism

also under its ambit.

(4) Only if 10% share then also a case of money laundering against the accused.

(5) Accused personal property can also be confiscated.

Efficacy in Tackling the menace of ML

(1.) More than 5800 cases registered under PMLA.

(2.) Seizure of property worth ₹ 1000 crore by the ED.

(3.) Deterrance before doing any illegal work.

(4.) Drug trafficking and cross border terrorism decreased.

As per NCB, money laundering through drug trafficking and cross border terrorism cost 2-4% of GDP and

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

loss of jobs.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Flip Side

1. Conviction Rate is very low in those 5800 cases as per an answer in the parliament.

2. Political Vendetta :- Accusation of using PMLA and ED against political ~~par~~ opponents

3. ECIR :→ ED is not bound to file ECIR in such cases. So, an accused in unaware of the charges against him.

4. Ammendment through money bills route as opposed by some scholars.

PMLA is indeed a very stringent law and has created a deterrence in the minds of people. Money laundering has become a major menance which must be controlled through concerted efforts of global institution like FATF.

हिंद महासागर क्षेत्र (IOR) में मौजूद उन सुरक्षा खतरों पर चर्चा कीजिए, जिनका भारत के समुद्री सीमा संबंधी हितों पर सीधा असर पड़ता है। इन खतरों से निपटने के लिए एक मजबूत रणनीति सुझाइए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the security threats present in the Indian Ocean Region (IOR), which have a direct bearing on India's maritime border interests. Suggest a robust strategy to deal with these threats. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India has a very long coast line of 7500km and India considers Indian Ocean Region (IOR) as its backyard.

Security threats in IOR

1. Border disputes :→ with countries like Sri Lanka and Pakistan (Sir Creek).

2. Piracy :→ Piracy is the major threat to security as India's 80% trade by volume through sea routes.
   Solⁿ → Anti Piracy Act, 2022.

3. China's growing role :- China with its surveillance sea voyage (Yan Wang-5).
   - It's String of Pearls with Hambantota Port, Djibouti Naval base.
   - Dark Shipping by Chinese Vessels.

- IUU fishing by Chinese vessels in Indian Ocean region.
- China's growing foreign diplomacy with ~~(1) China~~ IOR countries and India not invited.

(4.) Illegal Migrants :→ Illegal migrants may enter through our maritime borders like from Sri Lanka during financial crisis.

Robust Strategy

(1.) Institutional

(1.1.) Maritime Police, Coast Guard, Indian Navy working in cohesion.

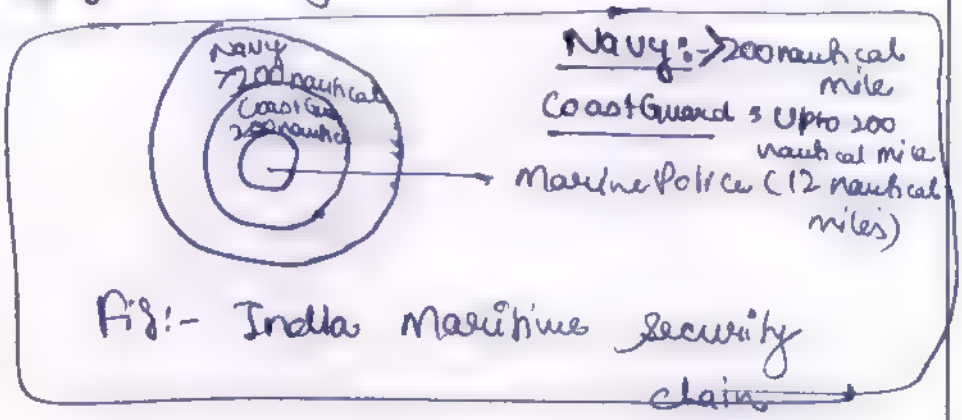

Fig:- India Maritime security chain

(2.) Financial

(2.1) Capex expenditure in navy

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Nuclear Triad.

(2.2) Coast Guard provided Dornier Aircraft for surveillance.

(2.3) TAPAS (UAV) drone for surveillance.

(3) Political

(3.1) SAGAR (Success and Growth for all in the Region).

(3.2) Project Mausam by Ministry of Culture - Soft Power

(3.3) Indian Naval Symposium by Indian Navy ~~through~~ to coordinate with littoral states.

(3.4) Naval exercises like SIMTEX, Malabar exercise etc.

(3.5) Changi Air base at Singapore.

(3.6) Signing of LMEOA, COMCASA, BECA with USA using Diego Gracia base in Indian Ocean.

(3.7) Developing Chabahar Port.

(3.8) Agreement with Indonesia for refuelling of submarine, ship.

Thus, coastal security is the need of the hour.

उम्मीदवारों को इस मार्जिन में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2930)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे
*Time Allowed: **Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: 250
Maximum Marks: 250

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका मे कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 01562623

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Ajink

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

25/08/24

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper III)

केंद्र
Centre Bhai Joga Singh Public School, Karol Bagh, Delhi

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश	Important Instructions
	उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।	**Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use	कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use
परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2930)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए है जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र मे किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH***

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग का तीव्र विकास किस प्रकार भारत में खाद्य सुरक्षा संबंधी चुनौतियां उत्पन्न कर रहा है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
How is the rapid growth of the food processing industry leading to food safety challenges in India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Food Processing Industry can be defined as those industry which changes primary food products to secondary food products.

eg → Tomato Processing → Puree, Katchup, Pickle. etc.

Rapid growth of food processing industry leading to food safety challenges

As per Economic Survey 2023-24, Food processing industries, employ (5mn) people & contribute (10%) to our export.

(1.) Converting perishable items to secondary product and can be used later on.

eg → ₹ 93,000 cr worth food got wasted → food insecurity.

FPI → Food security.

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Taking care of changing food habits in the public. (eg) → More packed foods due to ↑ disposable income leading to increased use of chemicals. (eg) → Ketchup.

(3.) No proper FSSAI standards followed by the small FPIs.

(eg) → Spice manufacturers use of Ethyl Alcohol.

(4.) Cases of adulteration have increased

(eg) → Use of Horse's Lid in Spice (coriander).

(5.) Fortification of rice for nutritional supplement but no proper standards followed with marking.

(eg) → No marking on fortified Rice for Sickle Cell Anaemia patients.

(6.) Plant based meat products on rise and no proper standards followed.

Food processing industries rising due to PM Mega Food Park, PM FME, PM Sampada but health standards need to be maintained [illegible]

2. भारत की सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के अंतर्गत उचित मूल्य की दुकान (FPS) का प्रारंभ एक विकासशील प्रक्रिया है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Under the Public Distribution System of India, the Fair Price Shop (FPS) transformation is an evolving process. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Public Distribution System (PDS) of India has helped in curbing starvation and hunger. It has provided food to the most vulnerable at the cheapest rate. (Antyodaya Anna Yojana and now PMGKAY)

FCI → Procurement → PDS → FPS → Distribution to Public

Fair Price Shop transformation is an evolving process :-

1. Earlier supply of rice, wheat to the ~~ration card holder to~~ every one.

2. Targeted PDS and distribution to only ration card holder.

3. Technological Augmentation and now geo tagging of shops.

(4.) One Nation - One Ration Card where one can purchase from any FPS through out India

(5.) Some States providing other than cereal crop like Kerosene oil, Pulses, Coconut oil. etc.

(eg) - Pulses in M.P.

(6.) FPS are now being developed as a ~~Store~~ modular shop to provide various items at subsidised rates.

(eg) - Sanitary Napkin, Customer Service Centre
Fortified Rice etc.

Pilot projects launched by Ministry of Food.

Thus, FPS have evolved and come a long way. It is a great enabler in meeting SDG 1, 2 & now (3) too.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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3. भारत में एग्रीटेक स्टार्ट-अप्स किसानों की कृषि उत्पादकता एवं बाजार पहुंच बढ़ाने में किस प्रकार मदद कर रहे हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How are agri-tech startups in India helping farmers in enhancing farm productivity and market access? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Agriculture is the mainstay of our economy. ~42% people involved in farming & contributing 18% to GVA. (Economic Survey 2023-24)

Role of Agritech startups in enhancing

I Farm Productivity

1. Providing advice in local languages to the farmers. Eg- AI enabled Krishi App.

2. Providing Agro extension services to the farmer. Eg- Krishi Chaupal.

3. Using technology like sensors, valves, actuators for precision farming. Eg → Dharti Putra.

4. Using organic farming and exotic horticulture. Eg Two Brother organic farming

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10

उम्मीदवारों के इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(II) Market Access

1. Market rates and collection centre facility. (Eg) Dehaat App.

2. Providing forward & backward linkages to the farmers.

3. Improving supply chain and logistics through market integration and huge fleet. (Eg) Wheels on eye.

4. Cold storage facilities by some agri tech startups on a co-operative basis.

Initiative by govt.
- → Agri Stack
- → Agriculture Infrastructure Fund
- → Start up India.
- → MOAFW + Jio → AI for farmers
- → Jugalbandi

Thus, through such initiative we could improve farmer's income (2 times) as envisaged by govt.

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4. भारत में भूमि सुधारों के प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन में भूमि अभिलेखों के डिजिटलीकरण की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the role of digitization of land records in the effective implementation of land reforms in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

As per World Bank (2007) ~ 66% cases pending is related to land disputes.

This land disputes are due to improper records, forgery, ineffective land reforms

Digitalization of land records can make this easy :-

1. Land records available at the block level in digitized form.
   - (eg) DILRMP program.
2. Reducing cases of forgery of lands, due to involvement of middlemen etc.
3. No invalid land documents by the lower level officers - (eg) BDO, CO.
   - (eg) - e-Daakhil Portal of Bihar govt. for mutation.

4. Reducing cases of land dispute

and artificial deficiency of lands.

(Ex) NITI Aayog (20yrs) minimum to solve land dispute.

Digitization → Forgery ↓ → Distribution of land to landless.

Digitization → Duplication ↓ → Benami Property detection

Digitization → Multiple Selling ↓ → Land available with Record of Rights to sell mortgage

Digitization → Ceiling limit breaching

Initiatives by Govt

1. DILRMP program for digitization.
2. SVAMITVA scheme to provide property cards & reduce disputes.
3. BHUVAN portal for mapping of villages.

Thus, through digitization land reforms can be implemented in a better way protecting rights of vulnerables and increasing productivity.

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

5. भारत को अपने जनसांख्यिकीय लाभांश का पूर्ण उपयोग करने और आर्थिक विकास में तेजी लाने के लिए एक विनिर्माण-केंद्रित विकास मॉडल को अपनाने की आवश्यकता है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

To fully exploit its demographic dividend and accelerate economic growth, India needs to adopt a manufacturing-led growth model. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India's 64% of population is in working age (18-64 yrs) (Census 2011). Our median age is 29 yrs (NFHS-05). Demographic dividend window up to 2055.

Manufacturing led growth model

1. More labour intensive → providing employment to all.

2. Lesser skilled people can also be employed in menial jobs.
   (e.g.) Unloading / loading.

3. Manufacturing add to the economy
   3.1 Export potential of products.
   3.2 Maximum value added during ~~mac~~ this stage.

(4) Cheap labour present in India attracting manufacturing.

(5) Initiatives by govt.

(1) PLI scheme for manufacturers.

(2) Make In India.

(3) New Manufacturing Policy.

(4) Apprenticeship program.

(5) Skill India Mission etc.

(6) SEZ and Industrial corridor.

Challenges

(1) Fast paced automation in India.

(2) Attractive location like Vietnam, Philippines close to China.

(3) Skill deficiency in some sector.

However, due to our efforts we are now electronic giant, (Apple, Vivo, Samsung) and automobile giant. But more needs to be done because as per (Eco. Survey) 78 lakhs job in formal sector/year to

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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6. जलवायु परिवर्तन के परिणामस्वरूप बढ़ते प्राकृतिक खतरों मे निपटने के लिए भारतीय तटीय समुदायों की प्रत्यास्थता को किस प्रकार मजबूत किया जा सकता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How can the resilience of Indian coastal communities be strengthened to tackle the growing natural hazards resulting from climate change? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस मार्जिन में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India has a long coastline of 7500 km. Due to climate change and increasing sea level, coastal erosion, inundation on rise.

Resilience of coastal communities

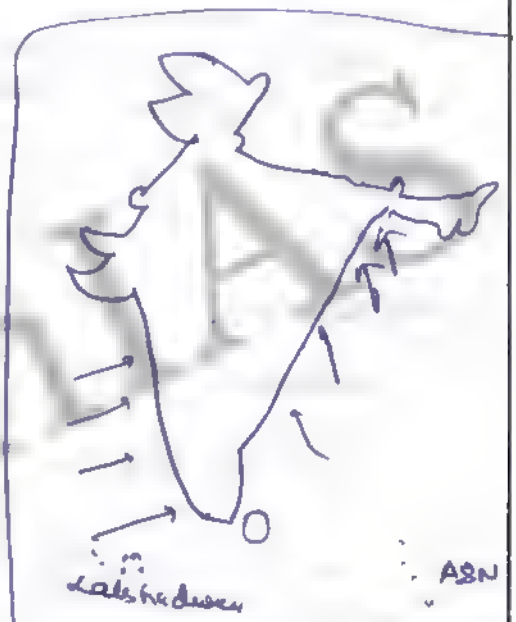

Fig: India coastal.

1. Upskilling them and diversifying their livelihood.
   Eg → >10cr people on fisheries etc.

2. Nature based solution like promoting 'Kuttinad Rice cultivation'

3. Coastal stabilization using mangrove plantation
   Eg MOSHTI scheme

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(4.) Partners in development :- (Eg) PM Matsya Sampada → Shrimp cultivation → More money → Resilience

(5.) Educating and awareness regarding cyclone warning.

(Eg) EWS in Doppler Radar & mobile SMS.

(6.) Following the principle of structural measures by constructing houses at elevation.

(7.) Using traditional knowledge of fish catching to avoid deep sea voyage.

(8.) Restricting dark shipping in the areas.

Thus, our coastal communities need to strengthen their resilience. This is in our Blue Economy framework.

7. भारत में अधिक संधारणीय पर्यावरण को बढ़ावा देने के लिए ग्रीन क्रेडिट प्रोग्राम किस प्रकार कार्बन प्रबंधन से कहीं अधिक विस्तृत है? इसके कार्यान्वयन के संबंध में विभिन्न चिंताएं क्या हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How does the Green Credit Programme extend beyond carbon management to promote a more sustainable environment in India? What are the various concerns about its implementation? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Green Credit Program is one of the flagship program of MoEFCC for carbon & other emission management.

Extend beyond carbon management

1. Helps in other sustainable practises.
2. easy trading of carbon credit.
3. Development of carbon market for the world.
4. Indian company can get huge benefit by trading in this credit.

(5) Other projects like afforestation, etc. can be financed using Credits.

Challenges

(1) Regulatory mechanism is not sure.

(2) Private companies need to be incentivised first.

(3) Role of foreign companies & their confidence building.

(4) Greenwashing can be one of the challenge.

उम्मीदवारों को इस मार्जिन में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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8. जब पहले से ही अन्य उपग्रह नेविगेशन सिस्टम उपलब्ध हैं, तो NavIC की आवश्यकता क्यों है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What is the need for NavIC when existing satellite navigation systems are already available? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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NavIC is our own satellite navigation system. Provide coverage to 1500km to the side of India.

Need for NavIC

1. Surveillance and Reconsiance for the military.

2. Self dependent and no foreign dependence.

Ex During kargil war USA did not help.

3. Start up will develop using tech as a platform.

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(eg) OLA maps.

(9) Security to the woman as panic button in cars for navigation.

(C) Reducing our ~~[illegible]~~ import of tech and heavy user fee.

(eg) Several airplane are using NAVIC.

Thus, NAVIC & Gagan will make India ATMA NIRBHAR and will help in achieving VIKSIT BHARAT @ 2047

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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9. साइबर-सक्षम वित्तीय अपराध वैश्विक धन शोधन (मनी लॉन्ड्रिंग) के नए क्षेत्र के रूप में उभरा है। चर्चा कीजिए। सरकार इस मुद्दे का समाधान किस प्रकार कर सकती है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Cyber-enabled financial crime has emerged as the new frontier of global money laundering. Discuss. How can the government address this issue? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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As per CERT-in cyber fraud increased by 200% after covid-19, USA has called cyberspace as 5th domain of warfare

Cyber-enabled financial crime — frontier of money laundering

1. Cases of Hawala money through virtual digital asset.

2. Cyber arrest a new mechanism to ~~lau~~ first extort money & then laundering it.

3. Money trapping and then pressurising to do money laundering.

4. Digital fraud using duping OTP and using account as a "Mule Account"

Government can address the issue

1. Enabling I4C and other agencies.
2. NCIIPC to be strengthened.
3. Cyber security professional skilling, upskilling by the govt.
4. Cyber Surakshta Kendra initiative.
5. International initiative like Not Money for Terror Financing & Declaration
6. Crypto Currency & other VDA and VDA service provider guidelines by FATF.

Thus, our govt. is taking initiative to protect our citizen. Apart from this, citizens need to be cautious before engaging in such crime.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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10. इंडियन आर्मी वर्ष 2024 को 'प्रौद्योगिकी समावेशन वर्ष (Year of Technology Absorption)' के रूप में मना रही है। इसके आलोक में, स्पष्ट कीजिए कि भारत के रक्षा क्षेत्रक में प्रौद्योगिकी के समावेशन की आवश्यकता क्यों है। इस पहल में भारत को किन चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ सकता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Indian Army is observing the year 2024 as the 'Year of Technology Absorption'. In light of this, explain why there is a need for technology absorption in the defence sector of India. What challenges can India face in this initiative? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Indigenization of technology is at the core of our government. Several initiatives started by govt. like DAP, Srijan Portal, Positive indigenisation list, idex, Aditi Project etc.

Need of technology absorption

1. India largest importer of arms. (SIPRI).
2. Saving our forex reserves.
3. Security of our country because foreign equipments with their hardware, software - Chances of espionage.
4. Giving opportunity to local manufactures.
5. Export capability

· ₹ 25,000 cr worth export in 2023-24

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Challenges

1. Unorganised sector mainly producing equipment.

2. Our less expenditure on R&D only 0.65% GDP.

3. Our labs are unable to give good products & we generally work on tech. transfer.

4. Lesser no. of private players in the industry.

5. Relation with other nation like Russia, USA etc.

However, USA is our largest importer of defence equipment. India target is to export ₹ 50,000 cr by 2025

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11. भारत के पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र (NER) में व्यापार एवं उद्योगों के विकास में किन समस्याओं का सामना करना पड़ा है? इन समस्याओं से निपटने हेतु किए गए उपायों पर टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What are the issues faced in the development of trade and industries in the North-Eastern Region (NER) of India? Comment on the measures that have been taken to tackle these issues. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

North Eastern Region comprises of 7 brother & 1 sister and surrounding by Himalayas from one side and Myanmar, Bangladesh, Bhutan and China.

Issues faced in the development of trade & industries in NER are as follows: →

1. Undulating topography :→ North east region have Himalayas, Other hillocks (Purvanchal hills), ravaging Brahmaputra etc.

2. Rising insurgency :→ Several insurgent groups like ULFA, NSCN etc are present challenging peaceful environment & law and order.

3. Infrastructure lacking :→ Physical infrastructure like roads, bridges, telecommunications are lacking in NER.

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(4) Ethnic Conflicts :→ Between different ethnic groups. like Meiti & Kuki & Bru Reang people exodus from Tripura.

(5) Historical factors :→ Britishers isolated these areas from mainland using excluded areas and partially excluded areas.

	Requirement	Status
Trade & industries	Infrastructure	(X)
	Law & order	(X)
	Govt. incentives	(✓)
	Entrepreneurship	(✓)
	Skilled workforce	(✓)
	Raw Materials	(✓)

Measures that have been taken to tackle the issues are :→

(1) Schemes like PM Devine ÷ Special focus on North-East region for its rapid industrial development.

(2) Signing of Suspension of Operations (SoO) with various groups like (NSCN-I) etc. for peaceful [illegible]

3) Signing of peace accord like "Naga Peace Accord & ULFA peace Accord.

4) Attracting investment from Japan through JICA in NER.

5) Tapping tourism potential through attracting tourist and catchy initiatives of 'In Credible India' and 'Ek Bharat Shresta Bharat'.

6) Some initiatives like BOLD for Bamboo plantation and Bamboo economy under KVIC.

7) Ministry of NER for the development of North East and solving the issue.

8) Construction of infrastructure :- Bogibeel Bridge, Railway lines etc.

Development of North East would lead to development of India. It is one of the core part in VIKSIT BHARAT @2047. & improving the concept of inclusive growth.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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12. जलवायु परिवर्तन और बढ़ते जल संकट के युग में, सूक्ष्म सिंचाई प्रणालियां भारत में संधारणीय कृषि पद्धतियों में किस प्रकार योगदान दे सकती हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

In the era of climate change and growing water scarcity, how can micro-irrigation systems contribute to sustainable agricultural practices in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Climate change induced water scarcity is a current (ongoing) phenomenon. As per Moody's report, due to water scarcity our GDP growth rate would fall. Further, water availability per capita is down to 1300 cm³/year. India a water stressed country.

Climate change and growing water scarcity in India scenario :-

1. India world's 18% population; 4% water resources.
2. Condition of Zero Day scenario in 32 urban centres like Bengaluru, Pune (NITI Aayog)
3. Water availability per capita per year is only 1300 cm³/year (Moody).

Micro irrigation system contributing to sustainable agricultural practises are:→

उम्मीदवारों को इस जगह में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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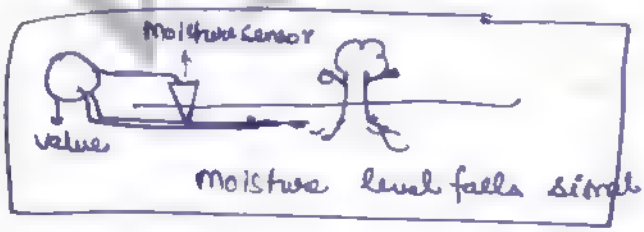
1. Use of Sprinkler System as it reduces the water wastage. Water usage efficiency of Canal System (~30%) (CWC)

2. Use of Drip irrigation system as it is dripping the soil; making it always moist. So, lesser water required.

3. Precision farming and use of sensors for opening the valve and ↑ water efficiency.



moisture level falls signal to valve, valve activates & water to plants.

4. Uses of water guns to water the field using torque and changing direction

5. Uses of ponds, wells present in the field to water the field.

(Amrit Bhaskar)

Initiatives by the govt.

1. PM Kisan Sinchayee Yojana with Har Khet ko Paani and micro irrigation techniques.

2. Subsidy on installing micro irrigation techniques. (eg- Bihar govt. 50%)

3. Other State government schemes like Jal Jeevan Hariyali (Bihar) to rejuvenate traditional water bodies and promoting water use efficiency.

4. Solarization of water pumps through PM-KUSUM.

Thus, in a country where agriculture is the mainstay. Improving micro-irrigation techniques is necessary for water conservation as agriculture uses 25% of ground water. Thus, micro irrigation is required for sustainable water usage.

उम्मीदवारों को इस मार्जिन में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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13. भारतीय रेलवे में माल परिवहन से संबंधित समस्याओं का समाधान करने तथा घरेलू माल ढुलाई में इसकी हिस्सेदारी बढ़ाने के लिए कौन-सी रणनीतियां अपनाई जा सकती हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What strategies can be adopted to overcome the issues pertaining to freight transportation in the Indian Railways and increase its share in the domestic freight? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Indian Railways is ~~th~~ called the lifeline of the country ~~with~~ by connecting hinterlands to the main centres.

Issues related to the freight transportation in the country are:→

1. Last Mile Connectivity is not present leading to less usage of train for freight movement.

2. Higher time by train to deliver the product because of congestion issue.

3. Lesser Speed of the freight trains.
   Eg - Avg. speed 25-30km/hr (min. of Railways)

4. Complex procedure to book the rakes for movement of goods.
   Eg → Commercial Manager approval etc.

5. Rail network not present in North East, some parts of Punjab, some industrial hubs. (Eg) → Neemrana - Dharuhera etc.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Strategies to be adopted to improve the share

1. Construction of Dedicated freight Corridor like EDFC, WDFC.

2. Increasing the speed of goods train on the line ~50 km/hr.

3. Increasing the no. of rakes for easy and faster movement of goods.
(Eg) → New Aluminium Rakes.

4. New engines to carry more load.
(Eg) → Alstom new engine.

5. Initiatives like 'Kisan Rail' for faster movement of perishables.

6. Online booking of rakes to be started to move away from complex (Pen-Paper) procedures.

(7) Increasing the track coverage in the country. (Eg) New Rail lines in Meghalaya, Jammu etc.

(8.) Awareness among the business community that freight charges with Railways ₹ 1.6/km, Roadways ₹ 2.6/km] Statista data.

(9.) Last mile connectivity by connecting ports with railways under Sagarmala Project.

(10.) PM Gati Shakti for better coordination.

Thus, However, the recent train accidents and slow pace of work is a challenge for increasing frieght.

Thus, trains can improve our logistics performance index (LPI) and helps in achieving (8-9.%) GDP logistic cost. Currently, (14.%) GDP.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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14. उन कारकों पर चर्चा कीजिए जिन्होंने नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा क्षेत्र में प्रभावशाली प्रगति करने और वैश्विक नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा परिवर्तन में अग्रणी के रूप में स्थापित होने में भारत की सहायता की है। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the factors that have aided India in making impressive strides in the renewable energy sector and establishing itself as a frontrunner in the global renewable energy transition. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India ranks 4th in terms of renewable energy installation. In Solar energy it is 5th and in wind it is 3rd (IREANA) data.

Some quick facts

Out of total 484 GW installation; 44% renewable (including hydro); 87 GW solar energy. (MNRE data).

Factors that have aided India are:→

1. India's 'Panch Pran' during COP-26 & a target to achieve Net Zero @ 2070

2. India's INDC → 500 GW renewable by 2030
→ 40% renewable by 2025.

3. Initiatives like ONE SUN ONE WORLD ONE GRID by India and International Solar Alliance.

(4) Government impetus on increasing share of renewable energy to reduce ~~exp~~ import dependance.

(eg) - India imports (86%) of crude oil.

(5) Global supply chain disruptions due to ~~the~~ Covid-19 and war.

(6) Coming up with schemes like

(6.1) PM KUSUM ⇒ Target 100GW by solarising agricultural field.

(6.2) Offshore wind energy ⇒ Target of 30GW.

(6.3) Ocean Thermal energy Conversion plant in Andaman & Nicobar.

(6.4) PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana

Target 30GW roof top solar by providing subsidy to households upto 3KW.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(6.5) Tidal Energy conversion in the Gulf of Kambhat.

(6.6) Geo-thermal Energy in Ladakh, Tattapani etc.

(6.7) Bio mass energy through SATAT Scheme.

(6.8) Compressed BioGas - GOBARDHAN scheme.

(6.9) Renewable Purchase Obligation with Discoms to purchase renewable energy at lower rate.

However, still almost 57% of our energy demands met by Thermal Power Plant. As per CEA only 8.7 GW TPP have 'Desulphterisation unit'. Secondly, challenge of disposal of Solar PV waste and environmental concern (Great Indian Bustard)

Thus, our transition is phenomenal and at current rate we will achieve our target sooner. It will helps to achieve SDG (6) and stick to Paris Agreement (~1.5°C)

उम्मीदवारों को इस मार्जिन में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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15. उर्वरकों और कीटनाशकों से युक्त कृषि अपवाह पर्यावरण प्रदूषण में किस प्रकार योगदान देता है? कृषि अपवाह के प्रभाव को कम करने के लिए क्या उपाय अपनाए जा सकते हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How does agricultural runoff containing fertilizers and pesticides contribute to environmental pollution? What measures can be taken to mitigate the impact of agricultural runoff? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Agriculture is the mainstay of our economy. Usage of chemical fertilizers and pesticides resulted into environmental pollution and several diseases like 'Blue Baby Syndrome' and bio-magnification.

Agriculture Runoff contributing to environmental pollution in the following ways:→

1. Excessive usage of fertilizers leading to solubility & runoff.
   ↳ Avg:- N : P : K
   4 : 2 : 1
   India:→ 6.7 : 4 : 1

2. Indiscriminate usage of pesticide like Monocrotophos (Phoskill) and its solubility is higher.

3. Agricultural subsidy on UREA and NPK (Nutrient based Subsidy) giving farmers freedom to use excessively.

(4.) Flood irrigation method is used leading to solubility and river pollution.

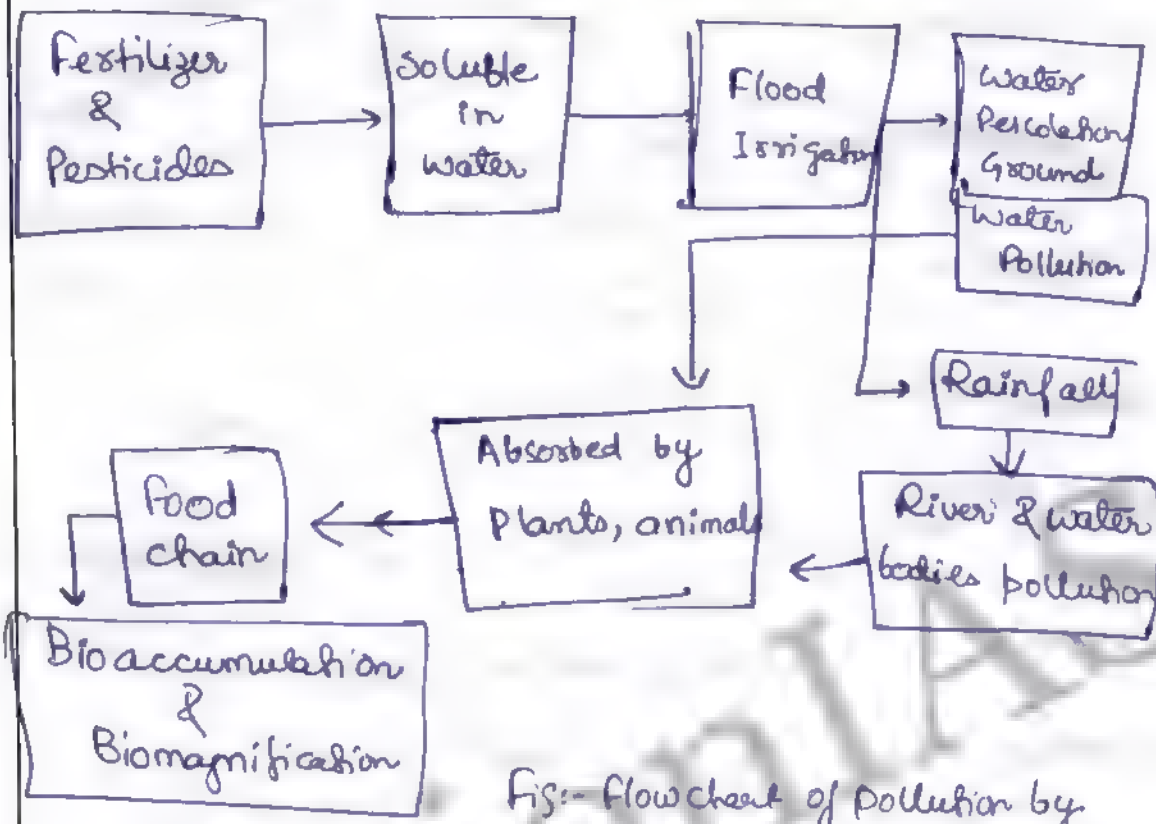
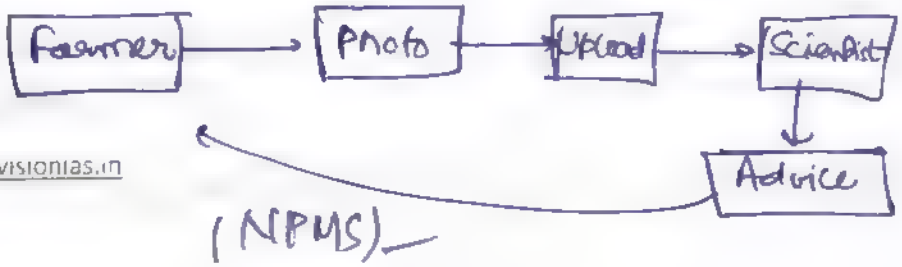


Fig:- Flowchart of pollution by chemical fertilizer

Measures to mitigate the impact of runoff are:-

(1.) Use of Neem coated Urea as it inhibits the solubility of Urea.

(2.) National Pesticide Management System (NPMS) in which AI will be used to guide farmers on pesticide usage.



उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(3) Sustainable agriculture Practises like

- Organic farming (Sikkim)
- Pramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana.

(4) Natural farming to be promoted through PM Man ki Baat and in Budget (24-25) 10cr farmers to do natural farming

Beejamrit, Jeevamrit, Wasshpa, Achdana.

(5) Use of KATHIR app as in Kerala for proper management of pesticides, fertilizers etc.

(6) Agro extension services like Krishi Darshan & Krishi Chaupal for agricultural services.

(7) Ban on several pesticides under Rotterdam convention which were highly poisonous.

(8) Concept of hydroponics & integrated farming.

Thus, sustainable agricultural practises is way forward. Otherwise several disease like Cancer will spread [illegible]

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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16. हिमालयी राज्यों में पर्यटकों की बढ़ती संख्या ने उनके पारिस्थितिकीय समावेशन क्षमता को पार कर लिया है, जिसके कारण बड़े पैमाने पर मानव-जनित आपदाएं उत्पन्न हुई हैं। मंधारणीय पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देते हुए ऐसी आपदाओं को रोकने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा सकते हैं? प्रासंगिक उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The growing influx of tourists in Himalayan states has breached their ecological carrying capacity, leading to significant man-made disasters. What measures can be implemented to prevent such disasters while promoting sustainable tourism? Discuss with relevant examples. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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As per a report by Himalayan Trekk Agency, the current footfall of tourist is close to 40mn expected to reach 100mn by 2030.

Influx of tourist leading to significant man made disasters. →

1. Infrastructure development for tourist easiness. (Eg) → Char Dham Project.

2. Coming of resorts, hotels in the flood plains of rivers. (Eg) → In Himachal Pradesh in Shimla.

3. Violation of norms of ESZ to construct infrastructure.

4. Social Media and Revenge Travelling → leading to ↑ no. of tourist in the Himalayas.

(Eg) After COVID-19.

(5) Increasing disposable income of Indians and the rising middle class.

(6.) More no. of Gen Z population with our median age ~28yrs and they try to explore new things.

(7.) Offers by travel and tour operators like Make My Trip etc.

Some examples of recent man-made disaster

(1) Kedarnath flood, 2013 :→ Illegal construction leading to loss of life.

(2.) Flood in Manali & Shimla, 2024 leading to death.

(3.) Landslides in Uttarakhand due to deforestation to construct hotels.

(4.) Land subsidence at Joshimath, tourist place.

Measures to be implement to protect such disasters are:-

(1.) HRVA :- Hazard Risk & Vulnerability assement and drawing hazard zonation mapping (ISRO landslide

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(2). Investing in funds, functions and functionaries like economic vulnerabilities, Social vulnerabilities to done away with. (eg) → Skilling of SDRF local volunter. Disaster specific plan for Himalayan state.

(3.) Structural & non-Structural measures. like Earthquake resilient infra, following building By laws. Restricting the no. of tourist EIA and SIA and Strong DPR before taking any project.

(4.) Preparedness using installing Early Warning System like Doppler Radar, iFlows etc.

(5.) Other initiatives like
- Restricting no. of tourist.
- Following strict ESZ.
- Diversifying economy by industrialisation etc.
- Sustainable & Nature based solⁿ (eg) – Afforestation → Grass on slopes etc.

Restricting Dark Tourism

Thus, we need to regulate tourist influx. Otherwise due to disaster severe casualties would take place.

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17. सुपरकंडक्टर्स विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी के विभिन्न क्षेत्रकों में नवाचार को किस प्रकार बढ़ावा देते हैं? उदाहरण सहित स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How do superconductors fuel innovation in diverse fields of science and technology? Illustrate with examples. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए Candidate must not write on this margin

Superconductors are those conductors which allow flow of electricity without any resistance. A conductor can become Superconductors below critical temperature ie. Super cooled temperature.

Superconductors fuel innovation

1. Electricity transmission

1.1 On an average AT&C losses is around 14-16%. It can be reduced using Super conductors.

1.2 Less heating of appliances due to lesser Resistance → Improved life.

$H = I^2Rt \rightarrow R\downarrow \rightarrow H\downarrow$

2. Health Sector

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2.1 Superconductors can be used to

send signals to our body to check for tumours and cancerous tissues.

→ Diagnosis of cancer.

3. Semiconductor and beyond

Semiconductor properties can

- Super conductor
- Conductor
- Semi conductor
- Insulator

as with enhanced increase the computational speed and can be used in Super computers.

4. Quantum Computing

Increasing AI penetration, and quantum computing to increased computational speeds, Superconductors can help in maintaining temperature and improving computational speed.

5. Analysing of protein structure and developing modular medicine.

eg Alpha fold-4 for computation

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Super conductors can be used.

Challenges with super conductor

1. Difficult to maintain such a low temperature.
2. Nascent stage technology.
3. Costly and very expensive.
4. In development stage currently.

Thus, super conductors can be beneficial in a no. of ways. But development needs to be done. For India our R&D budget is 0.65% of GDP. we need to invest more.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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18. यद्यपि भारत में लगभग सभी प्रकार के बौद्धिक संपदा अधिकारों को कवर करने वाले कानून मौजूद हैं, फिर भी अनेक प्रवर्तन संबंधी, विनियामकिय और प्रशासनिक चुनौतियां भारत में बौद्धिक संपदा अधिकारों के व्यावसायीकरण में बाधा उत्पन्न करती हैं। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

While India has laws covering almost all types of intellectual property rights, numerous enforcement, regulatory and administrative challenges hamper the commercialisation of IPRs in India. Elaborate (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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As per WIPO, India's ranking in Global Innovation index is 40. India ranks 3rd in the no. of filing patents in 2023.

Laws in India covering all types of IPR

1. Law on Intellectual Property Rights in India with exception of
   1. Evergreening is not allowed
   2. Compulsory licensing norms not followed. License can be given for generic medicines.

2. Laws to protect design, copyright, trademark and patents
   2.1 Copyright and Trademark :- 10 years.
   2.2 Patents :- 20 years.

3. Laws on Geographical Indication, valid for 10 years.

Challenges to such laws

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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1. Enforcement

1.1 Case of Plagarism esp. in copyright and trademark matters.

1.2 Concept of 'evergreening' not followed leading to lesser no. of patents filling in India.

2. Regulatory

2.1 Compulsory licensing domain for manufacture of generic medicine; leading to pharma companies not potentiy in India.

2.2 Pending cases in the SC & HC regarding this regulation.

(eg) Novartis case.

3. Administrative Challenges

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(3.1) Huge number of vacancies in the patent office

(3.2) Lack of training and lesser capacity building of the officers.

(3.3) Lesser no. of labs to do testing etc.

(3.4) World level testing facilities not available.

Thus, India has a strong IPR regime but implementation and infrastructure issues are present. We need to provide good infrastructure to improve our global footing.

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19. एकीकृत थियेटर कमान का निर्माण करने में सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, परीक्षण कीजिए कि कमानों का थिएटराइजेशन किस प्रकार तीनों सेनाओं के बीच जनशक्ति और संसाधनों के बेहतर एकीकरण और युक्तिकरण को बढ़ावा दे सकता है। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Keeping in view the challenges in creating integrated theatre commands, examine how the theaterisation of commands can lead to greater integration and rationalisation of manpower and resources among the three services, (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए Candidate must not write on this margin

Currently, in India there are 2 joint theatre commands
- → Theatre command in Andaman & Nicobar
- → Theatre command on Nuclear.

Challenges of theatrisation of commands

1. Different code of conduct of Army, Navy & Air force.
2. Confusion on how would be the hierarchy.
3. Control of which command on which sector.
4. Succession on who would be the top commander.
5. Office of CDS would be there or it would be vanished.

Benefits of theatrisation of command

1. Greater integration between the tri-services.

2. Optimal usage of resources in any case of exigencies.
   Eg - 2 front war (Pakistan, China)

3. Better learning capability from each other by inculcating 'Best practises'.

4. No confusion and better co-ordination among the tri services.

5. Proper hierarchial model to be developed for satisfaction of all three tri-services.

6. Use of training academy for each other for better capacity development.

7. Inter service deputation of officers to get insight of

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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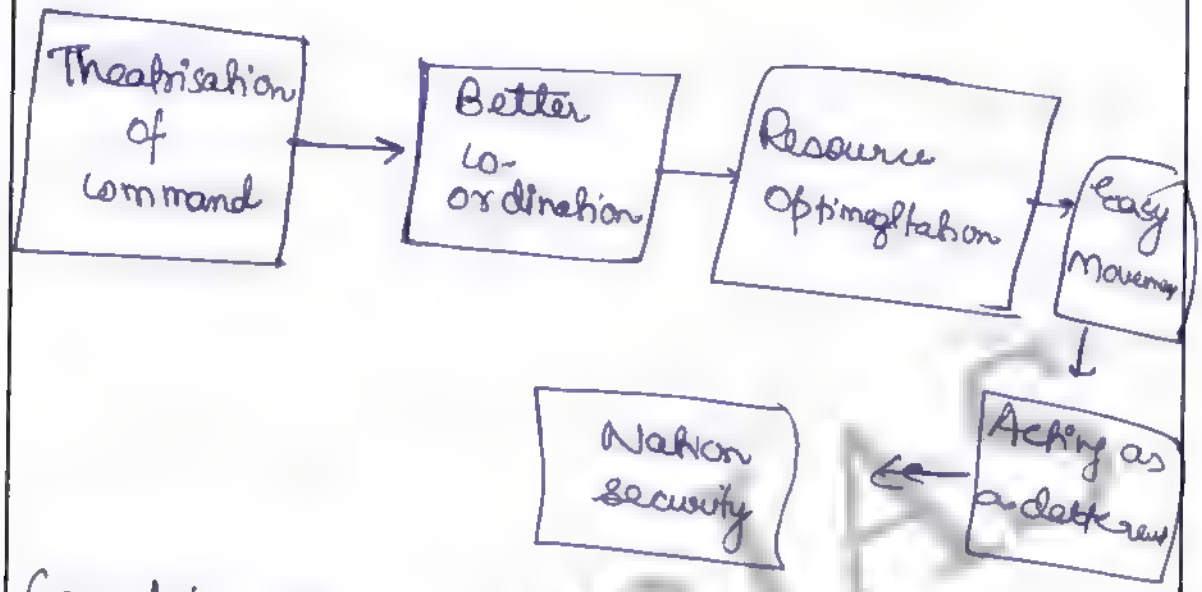
functioning.

(8) Easy decision making and lesser procedures to be followed.



Countries like USA, China have this structure.

Thus, theatrisation of command is a win-win situation. We should try to get consensus of tri services to get there early. Our CDS concept was the first step in that.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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20. सीमावर्ती गांवों को न केवल भौगोलिक दृष्टि से बल्कि सुविधाओं के मामले में भी प्रथम गांव मानना, सीमा सुरक्षा बढ़ाने की एक प्रमुख रणनीति हो सकती है। विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा किए जा रहे उपायों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Treating border villages as first villages not just geographically but also in terms of facilities can be a key strategy for enhancing border security. Discuss. Also, highlight the measures being taken by the government in this regard. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India is surrounded by several countries and most of the countries have either internal conflicts or are hostile with India.

(eg) → China, Pakistan] Hostile; Afghanistan, Myanmar, Bangladesh, Nepal
↳ Internal conflict.

For our protection we need to follow multipronged approach. Like developing border villages; improving our capacity, Training of armed forces; friendly relation with neighbours.

Treating border villages as first villages

(1) Improving connectivity of border villages. (eg) Road connectivity to Arunachal Pradesh hinterland (BRO)

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(2) Telecommunication and internet facilities through BHARAT net and Universal Obligation Fund.

(3.) Providing source of livelihood for the people. (eg) Start up India.
Making co-operatives.

(4) Human Resource development
(eg) - MOOC courses NPTEL.
SWYAM Prabha etc.

(5.) Constructing Green field Airport & Air Strips in those areas.
(eg) - Dino Polyo Airport.

(6) Confidence building through Winning Heart & Mind Initiatives of Indian Army & CAPF.
(eg) - Op. Sadhbhavna.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Measures

1. Vibrant Village Program by the MHA for development of border villages with all facilities.

2. Construction of roads by the BRO in the border villages under Border Development Program.

3. Construction of 3D printed climate resilient houses. (eg) In Ladakh.

4. Internet connection through Optical fibre.

5. FCA ammendment no clearance for 100 km close to border for infra development

~~However, our~~

However, our pace is slow. China has done a tremendous work & has settled several villages along LAC. We have to shift gear in this regard.

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